



WORONI

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MY WRIT'S BIGGER
THAN YOURS!!!



HARRY VIRS 1978

WORONI

WORONI
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Robert I.E. Lake, Beth,

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hip rah! more; more!

Dear Sir,

A note of congratulations to the organizers of Orientation Week - highly successful and thoroughly enjoyable, the week as a whole gave all those who participated in the activities a great introduction to this university.

Chris S. Gerrard.

... thanks, Chris, we thought it was great too! You must be the mouth-piece of the silent majority.

post mortems & regurgitations

Dear Sir,

I am prompted to write after hearing the differing accounts as they circulate the Union Bar, of how well the S.A. President, Mr Peter Cardwell, chaired his first meeting of the Association. Perhaps a more competent author would have a better source of material - but one takes information as it is given.

Before entering my own appreciation of Mr Cardwell's endeavours in the Chair, I would like to draw upon two salient features of the office that he at present holds.

One is that, whilst the voting public in this instance have conferred on Mr Cardwell a duty to secure that correct procedure is adhered to; they have similarly conferred on him a responsibility to see that, as far as possible, all of the many items of business before a meeting are attended to. Success in this regard lately has been scarce.

The second point I would like to mention is that when a voting populace surrenders certain charges to its President, they also surrender to that person the necessary control over meetings of the Association and that they surrender such charges and control knowingly and willingly.

Further, with regard to the President's control of a meeting of the Association, one viewpoint currently circulating, is that: the Moderate politics that became an object of scorn at the last meeting, were not so much humiliated by the pale limelight they held, but for the fact that they had lost the bread and onions avenue for shining such a light.

For my own part, I only hope that Mr Cardwell can maintain his record of getting through a complete Agenda in future, and in the orderly manner that is required in a meeting of the Students' Association.

But perhaps Mr Cardwell, the Association could see better supervision of the members who insist on breaking glasses at these meetings.

The Chair.
Union Board of
Management.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

As a first-year student at A.N.U. I was utterly appalled when I attended my first S.A. meeting.

I've had some experience of meetings of this type and in my opinion Mr Cardwell, as chairman, was totally incompetent. His ridiculously pompous attitude caused great hilarity, his idiotic "I name you" brought great "oohs" of mock fear from the crowd, and his blatant partisanship in his "naming" people made many very angry.

The 'Orientation Handbook Debate' was a pure farce; if nothing else, it verged on a kangaroo court. In his President's report, Cardwell spent what seemed like an hour playing the buffoon, absurdly caricaturing this situation of "grave import". When the motion in relation to the Handbook came up, it was only after a separate motion was passed that *one* of the three defendants was allowed to speak. I understand that Robert Lake's request, as an officer of the association, to make a report to the association was refused. He could make a three-minute 'personal explanation' but nothing more!

I hope that publication of this letter will help pressure Mr Cardwell into becoming more equitable and fair and less officiously pompous!

Yours,
John Hill.

Dear Sir,

Lately blitzkrieg has hit the S.A. Meetings and some elements, having been repulsed, are having tantrums. All S.A. Meetings are and should be in the hands of members on the floor. Last meeting witnessed a 'No Confidence in the Chair' motion which was resolved in the chair's favour by the floor. These motions are democratic tests of the chair and should be accepted or not used as tactics in power games as a form of harassment. Those who lost their No confidence motion last meeting are now resorting to rumour mongering and conjuring tricks to inflame passions. I hope that S.A. members will not be agitated by opportunist rumours and technical nitpicking.

C. Warren.

Dear Sir,

It simply amazes me how grown men can get so carried away, to the point of becoming quite childish, with 'student politics'. Never have I had such a good laugh as provided by my reading of Peter Cardwell's report on 'a very grave matter of concern' in his President's report (March 8 1978). Mr Cardwell expressed great concern over the inclusion of a Liberal Society advertisement in the Orientation Handbook. One wonders if he would have felt the same if a left-wing organisation had placed the advertisement presented an unbalanced situation (he must have had a seizure when he saw that the Handbook was dedicated to the Queen!). I am sure that the directors of the Co-op Bookshop are trembling all over in the realisation that they do not include a Newsweek application cards, together with the Time cards inserted in the Co-op books; and thus suggest definite bias toward Time!

Mr Cardwell warned that first year students would get the impression that the Student Association had right wing tendencies. Quite frankly Mr

Cardwell, I don't think you have to worry... it doesn't take a student long to be bombarded by the existence of dozens of left wing groups and realise that there is a conspicuous lack of right wing groups on campus. The ANU is like a Red Supermarket, it provides so many varieties of left wing thought - some so violently radical that it would make Lenin turn in his grave! Does Mr Cardwell really believe that Robert Lake's decision to have a Liberal Society advertisement would convince students that there is a definite right wing feeling on campus? A student only has to glance at the posters and graffiti around the union court to realize that this is not the case. I think it is a shame that Mr Cardwell spitefulness and thirst for power has ended up in court proceedings. It is obvious that Mr Lake's actions have done no real damage. It has, however, provided a very childish Mr Cardwell with the opportunity to get at three people he doesn't really like.

Leo D'Angelo.

Dear Sir,

As a student who rarely attends S.A. meetings I can comment little on the normalcy of the procedure of last Wednesday's (8/3/78) meeting.

However, the meeting seemed as orderly as the few I have attended in the past, with Pete Cardwell maintaining a reasonable degree of order which allowed the business on the agenda to be attended to.

Claims that certain members, Yabsley, Walton and Lake, were denied their rights of speaking are false, as I clearly remember hearing both Yabsley and Walton deliver stirring orations defending their actions over their theft of the Orientation Handbook.

Pete Cardwell's statement of his actions during the handbook incident clearly reflected the difficult position he was in and the correctness of his actions were overwhelmingly endorsed by the meeting.

To sum up - claims that the meeting was undemocratic in any way cannot be supported by the facts.

Yours,
Erick Janssen.

now this is what I
call a real bitch!
(typical public servant!)

My Dear Phil,

As a student I was always turned against the ravings of the "Independent Australian" movement by the soothing conservatism of the good Dr Ritchie and his ilk.

Swayed by their silken polemic I came to believe that there were historical constants, truths on which the true tory could underpin his life. With this learned comfort I have put aside the constant inroads of North American culture (if it can be so dignified with the word) and modernism into our society as peripheral. I knew that Vegemite and Sao were as good as ever and Men of Tomorrow still ate Weetbix today.

But, alas dear Editor, the unspeakable has happened - they have changed the labels on ETA Peanut Butter. As a child from my mother's shopping trolley it stood out like a beacon on the supermarket unchanging on those high turnover shelves.

To see that noble food now debased by some "trendy" label with an exhortation to its wholesomeness on the side is saddening to the heart. I cannot describe my horror at this discovery - heritage that my children will never share.

I thought it was the end when they stopped the Argonauts but this, Sir, is something else.

Yours,
Jon Nicholson

and if Jon were still President it would never have happened....

JANITOR/CLEANER required for supervision of premises for student activities, including theatrical performances and concerts and their rehearsals. As well as cleaning and general supervision the person appointed will be required to do minor maintenance and supervise security measures late at night. The position is suitable for a married couple and there is no objection to one partner having a job. Salary is by negotiation, but only nominal as a three roomed flat with kitchen and bathroom is provided including electricity. Applications close 31st March, 1978. Applications stating experience and interest to:

Admin. Secretary,
Students' Association Office,
A.N.U.



SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND DEFENCE

The Senate has referred the following matter to the Committee for investigation and report:

"The implications for Australia's foreign policy and national security of proposals for a new international economic order".

Persons and organisations wishing to express views on this subject are invited to notify their intention to the Committee Secretary, Mr T. Magi, Parliament House, Canberra, A.C.T., 2600 (tel. Canberra 72 6193), and to forward written submissions to him.

The Committee wishes to receive written submissions by 9 June 1978, however submissions after that date will be considered. Public hearings will be held after the closing date for submissions.

Letter withdrawn by Robert Lake after ridiculous headline was appended to it.

ORIENTATION HANDBOOK

EVERY MAN AND HIS DOG HAS HIS SAY

LATE NEWS . . .

— A recently formed student group P.R. P.C. S.A., (Pseudrad/Pseudcon Solidarity Alliance) has claimed responsibility for the recent explosion over Orientation Handbooks. The explosion, which took place in a teacup, destroyed many hours sleep, at the same time injuring the student union movement and several bank accounts.

PHIL DICKIE

THE FACTS OF THE MATTER

It's been described by all contenders as a 'storm in a teacup' and treated by all as an issue of paramount importance. Such is the divergence between words and obsessions that characterizes the so-called Orientation Handbook Debate.

The whole episode is worth examining not only to clear up the awesome amount of bullshit, propagated about it, but also because it aptly illustrates the sorry state of student politics at the A.N.U.

The Debate had its origin in the unfortunate clash of two personalities; Robert Lake, editor, and Peter Cardwell, S.A. President. Neither was elected as a consequence of student confidence in them, Robert Lake was elected unopposed in a meeting where the main preoccupation was the *Woroni* editorship. Peter Cardwell gained less than one third of the votes in the last S.A. Presidential elections on his own merits before he was pushed into office by preferences directed his way by initial front runner Alastair Walton.

Pig-headed, irrational, obstinate and ego centred were the terms used to describe both characters by Greg Carman in the last S.A. meeting and that is a fair, if somewhat colourful assessment. By his actions and statements Robert Lake demonstrated his conviction that he had absolute rights over the Handbook. Peter Cardwell, as President, and acting as Director of Student Publications showed that he thought he had absolute rights over the editor. Neither of these extreme positions — the editor as absolute arbiter or the editor as mere cipher — provide a secure basis for either responsible publishing or the preservation of free speech.

The key document at this, the pre-judicial stage, was the *Publications Regulations* of the old S.R.C. and both parties are claiming credence for some wild and woolly interpretations of them. Robert Lake chose to disregard clauses that directed him to present a balanced introduction to the University and to work in close accord with the Directors of Orientation Week and the Director of Student Publications (D.S.P.). Hence the disputes over the Women's, S.A.I., I.S., and TEAS articles which Robert Lake was reluctant to publish because he didn't like them or thought they were of limited relevance to first years. However most of these articles did appear in some form in the Handbook.

Peter Cardwell read the Regulations in such a way as to deprive the editor of most discretionary powers. He maintained that everything he approved as D.S.P. must necessarily be included, as is, by the editor. While the Publications Regulations do give the D.S.P. and the O'Week directors the right under certain circumstances to veto material included by the editor, there are no provisions that could force the editor to print material he would rather no. Nor could a hastily assembled executive meeting (the S.A. technically has no executive) make up for this deficiency in regulations. Nevertheless Peter Cardwell used these dubious manipulations and interpretations to bring (at that stage unnecessary) pressure to bear on Robert Lake. Peter Cardwell's actions undoubtedly alienated the admittedly difficult to deal with editor even further.

By his preference for arbitrary decision when negotiations broke down and his reliance on dubiously interpreted regulations to direct editors in minute detail Peter Cardwell was by then appearing to some as a greater threat to the 'freedom of the Press' than the errant Handbook editor.

While the Handbooks were being bound Robert Lake avoided showing any of the proof copies to Peter Cardwell, no doubt due to his grievances at the way the President was treating him. At this time it was discovered that, because of errors in the copyrights of Sex Pistol lyrics, an insertion would have to be included. On his own initiative

Robert Lake decided to take a late article from the ANU Liberal Society and included it on the insertion slip which he gestetnered off. Peter Cardwell vetoed the inclusion of any insertion with a Liberal Society article alone on it. He would allow an insertion with an ANU Labor Movement article as well, he said, which Tim Nicholson had just written.

This incident had all the superficial characteristics of an attempt to ensure political impartiality in the Handbook. However, given previous incursions on the editor's rights and given that Tim Nicholson had never been a member of the functionally defunct 'A.N.U. Labor Movement', this new demand on the editor appeared as no more than the fairly transparent "office plot" it was later admitted to be.

Peter Cardwell did have amore legitimate reason for vetoing the duplicated inserts. He claimed that they would not meet the standards expected by the University which makes a grant each year for a "quality orientation handbook". To meet this requirement the S.A. had the errors alone printed for insertion into the Handbooks.

Robert Lake's response to these manouvers was to collect the completed handbooks from the Queanbeyan Age and take them to Alastair Walton's Bruce Hall room. Alastair Walton and Michael Yabsley then entered a contract with Robert Lake as editor to insert an advertisement for the ANU Liberal Society and accept \$1 in payment on behalf of the S.A. The contract was drawn up under the auspices of Minter, Simpson & Co., solicitors for many of the S.A.'s legal antagonists.

Whilst this was happening Peter Cardwell demanded of Robert Lake first four, then four hundred copies of the Orientation Handbook, requests which Robert Lake again avoided complying with. However, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton did deliver the four hundred copies of the Handbook required for part-time students by Counsellor Geoff Mortimer — who had first requested them from the S.A. and then been told by Robert Lake that he would arrange the delivery.

After some of these Handbooks were acquired by Peter Cardwell and other Students' Association Officers, Peter Cardwell and Mark Menchin — alleging theft after legal advice received from within the ANU Law School — went to see the Association's solicitors and subsequently, obtained from Mr Justice Connor an order restraining Michael Yabsley, Alastair Walton and Robert Lake from distributing any further copies of the Handbook. However due to the defendants being in Sydney over the weekend preceding Orientation Week this order was not delivered until Monday afternoon by which time Alastair Walton, Michael Yabsley and Robert Lake had distributed most handbooks somewhat erratically around campus.

The injunction came up again before Mr Justice Connor on Tuesday 28 February, this time with the three defendants present. They volunteered an undertaking to the effect that they would distribute no further copies of the handbook and return all but three of the copies in their possession. Mr Justice Connor dissolved his previous injunction and issued an order to that effect, and gave leave for a further hearing about costs and damages. However, as Mr Justice Connor pointed out the interim injunction "did not in any way decide the rights or wrongs of the issue". Later that day the three defendants returned three copies of the handbook to the S.A.

Office.

The Handbook affair all but monopolized the attention of the first S.A. Meeting. A motion endorsing the President's previous actions and directing him "to press on with proceedings against the defendants to retrieve all our legal costs to which we are entitled". This followed a debate which probably contravened the laws of natural justice — Peter Cardwell spoke in effect to the motion for half an hour under the guise of giving a President's Report, and none of the defendants except Michael Yabsley spoke. Provided that the motion could be upheld legally — there is some doubt — it gave Peter Cardwell clear directions as to what actions he should pursue in Court.

The action set for Friday 10th March was adjourned from 10am to 2pm and then to 2.19pm. In that time a negotiated settlement was reached. Unfortunately the details of the actual stages of negotiation are hazy and disputed by both sides. At lunch that day Peter Cardwell told me that he had received an offer by the three defendants to pay costs of \$300, but this was unacceptable — he was holding out for at least \$600. At this stage he thought that the S.A.'s costs were about \$1200.

At some later stage the S.A. solicitors offered a proposal to the defendants based on \$300 damages and an order admitting "illegal possession and a permanent restraining injunction. The defendants rejected this proposal because \$300 damages would imply guilt on their part and \$300 costs could be seen as a fair and speedy way to resolve the case. The S.A. solicitors subsequently advised Peter Cardwell to accept the defendants' offer of \$300 costs and a permanent injunction. Mr Justice McGregor was advised that a settlement had been reached and made an order to that effect. In doing so Mr Justice McGregor on his own initiative suggested the deletion of the word "further" from the injunction and both parties agreed.

That night both sides held separate victory parties and issued press statements claiming victory.

Peter Cardwell's press release was true as far as it went which wasn't very far. Through careful selection of the facts it gave the impression that the Court had decided the issue and that the defendants had to pay the Association's costs. This press release formed the foundation of a Canberra Times story on the controversy to which they later published a correction.

The statement issued by the three defendants made it clear that a settlement was reached out of court but was incorrect in its stab at the Association's costs were were said to be over \$1000. This was fairly reasonable at the time as statements by the S.A. President and a bill already received at the S.A. for three out of four days service by a barrister suggested that the expenses were heading for \$1200. However the bill was withdrawn and the S.A.'s total costs recalculated to under \$800.

These, as far as I can ascertain are the facts of the matter and I presume that at least one more S.A. Meeting will rake them over.

There are, I might add, far more important things for the S.A. to occupy itself with:

Sources apart from conversations

Sharp Knives and the Students' Association By Robert Lake in the last *Woroni*

Thieves, Liars and Liberals, by Mark Menchin and at least one other — published under the auspices of the ANU Labor Club.

An Urgent Message counter leaflet published by the three defendants

Canberra Times reports throughout *President's Report* — last S.A. Meeting *Press Statements* — both sides

Court records — all appearances.

CYRUS P. TRIDENT

"A COMEDY OF ERRORS"

Retold by the Author.

Mildred Drippie	...	(an Editor)
Fleeter Larded-well	(a Precedent)
Vienna Riddle	(a Secretary)
Tyke Flabslee	(a Fashionist)
Nastyair D.U.M.Drollton	...	(another Fashionist)
Hobbit Rake	(a neo-Fashionist)
Stark Mention	(an A.R.S.E.Secretary)
Fate Flattman	(a Well-Fed Officer)
Flea N. Gordan	(an Orator)
Dim Trickleson	(a graduated Post)
Mollie Cowgland	(a Vice Chance-a-lot)
Siddley	(a Friend)
Leave Smarthoss	(a Trousseau)
Cyrus P. Trident	(a Pseudonym)

It was a quiet day as Mildred Drippie rolled up on her push-bike to continue some more writing for her paper 'Slur-Only', a seedy rag at best, poor quality toilet paper at its worst. Fleeter Larded-well had yet to show, he was recovering after a night of inhaling the latest strain of paspalum, Molonglo Green. Vienna Riddle was at her desk, answering phones, filing her nails, all the duties of the good secretary she was.

Was this the quiet before the storm? The three noted Fashionists, Flabslee Drollton, and Rake were strangely absent. Normally they were to be found combating the forces of Dommunism, the latest Fashion fad.

The S.A.Y. office began to fill with its regular habitués, Stark Mention, Fate Flattman, Flea N. Gordan, Dim Trickleson, and at last Fleeter Larded-well arrived.

He, Mention, and Dim Trickleson went into the Precedent's Office. They were going to discuss a matter of great importance!

It seemed the Fashionists were lying low because they had, two days before, misappropriated the S.A.Y.'s very latest Dommunist Fashion trend. The style, titled Beginners Blandhook, was to go on sale on Monday, and this was Friday! What caused concern was the fear that the Fashionists would drastically alter the Beginners Bland hook to make it seem a Fashionist creation and then sell it themselves on Monday!

To aid in their discussions they called in leading International Stylist, Flea N. Gordan. Gordan was a proponent of the styling initiated by an early designer, Marks, which had a heavy predominance toward blood-red colours.

"Kameradan," he said, (for this was the friendly term used between themselves by the Dommunists), "this is one situation on which a Markist cannot take a view. I decline to become involved."

It was at this stage that, hungover but sober, Mildred emerged from her office. It looked as if a dirty situation was coming about, which would provide an opportunity to hurl some more mud in 'Slur-Only'.

Fleeter Larded-well thought it was time to call in the higher authorities, in the person of Mollie Cowgland. As they were discussing the gravity of the situation, (munching apples as they talked), Tyke Flabslee walked in!

Screaming, Fleeter Larded-well cried "Give me back our Beginners Bland-hook!"

"Shove it where it fits, Larded-well!" snapped Flabslee.

Mollie interjected, "Now, please couldn't we negotiate . . ."

"Negotiate? Never!" Larded-well and Flabslee cried in unison. Flabslee walked off.

"Oh, dear," said Mollie, "please try to stop this before it goes any further, oh dearie me . . ." she also left.

Later that day news came that Flabslee and Drollton had conducted a raid and

had left some Beginners Blandhooks at the Fine-Part Consoling Unit. Larded-well, running as fast as her legs would carry her, staggered into the Unit. It was true! The Fashionists had altered these Beginners Blandhooks. There was now an additional label saying "Beginners Blandhooks styled by the Fashionists". What was worse the original label 'The Latest Brand New Beginners Blandhooks By The Larded-well Dommunists was gone! Cut off! Though she couldn't put the labels back on she could take off the Fashionist label. And that is what she did.

Then, since she couldn't get the rest of the Blandhooks back she decided the courts were the only answer.

Meanwhile back at the S.A.Y. Office, Mildred Drippie was still trying to find out who to throw mud at. She was not having much success!

In court, sobbing, Fleeter was in the witness box,

"Yes, my name is Fleeter Larded-well"

"Yes, I live in Mannix Stables, Acton"

"Yes, I am Precedent of the S.A.Y."

Then she broke down, crying "Those horrible Fashionists have stolen my Beginners Blandhooks. They've altered them to make them seem like the Fashionists created them! and if you, Your Honour, don't stop them selling them then everyone will think they did create them."

Naturally, since Fleeter was in the right (if not on it), the judge granted her a court order.

Unfortunately, the three Fashionists had gone to see a friend, Siddley, and couldn't be found. So, all Fleeter could do was look hard.

At the S.A.Y. office Mildred Drippie's luck had improved. It seemed Mollie Cowgland had stolen Fleeter Larded-well's Hogwinners Toehooks and the Fashionists, with Siddley, were trying to get them back. Or, at least, that's what she'd been told anyhow!

Sunday night and Fleeter was distraught.

"All those poor Fleshers and not a Beginners Bland hook in sight," she moaned.

She slowly drifted into a troubled sleep.

"Come tomorrow what will happen," she thought . . .

At 4.30 Monday morning three

stealthy figures crept through the shadows. They were the Fashionists and they had the Beginners Blandhooks! Quietly they began stacking them in the three Cool-Fridges. As the sun rose the trio moved onto the three Holes and as the Fleshers rose they were given Beginners Blandhooks . . .

10.00 am Fleeter was uncontrollable. "Curse those cowardly curs!" she screamed.

Then word came. In full public view Flabslee and Drollton were selling Beginners Bland hooks! Fleeter ran down to where the Fashionists were.

"Here's your court orders!" "Shit, eh?" said Tyke Flabslee. "bit late you know, we've sold most of them already."

"Yeh, go pick your nose Larded-well," added Drollton.

Chortling the two trotted off.

Fleeter was furious! "Where's Rake?" she shouted.

"Larded-well fornicates fowls!" the two yelled back.

Rake, it seemed, had collapsed as the sun rose and was pleasantly slumbering during all this.

Mildred Drippie rode up on her push-bike. She still did not know what was going on!

Then Rake turned up at Bruised Hole to see Drollton. As they were talking, Leave Smarthoss leapt out of the bushes.

"Here's your court order, Rake," she said.

"Shit, eh?" replied Rake, "Get a tick in your ear Smarthoss!"

Mildred Drippie had got it right this time, or so she thought. Leave Smarthoss had pinched the Beginners Blandhooks. Fleeter Larded-well was trying to get Mollie Cowgland to give them up. Siddley was trying to get Smarthoss to give up. The Fashionists were trying to get Vienna Riddle to give.

And so ends the dastardly saga of what happened when the Fashionists swiped the Dommunists' Beginners Blandhooks.

She smiles at me, beckons, I leap with a feral glare; but that's another saga . . .

Check more looks!

Cyrus P. (Shoot, and I'm not there) Trident.

PETER CARDWELL

At the first meeting of the A.N.U. Students' Association held in the Union on March 8, motions were passed censuring the Orientation Handbook Editor Robert Lake for his improper actions and for his collusion with office-holders of the A.N.U. Liberal Society. The meeting also strongly condemned the President of the A.N.U. Liberal Society, Michael Yabsley and Vice-President of ANULS Alastair Walton "for their unauthorised interference with the production and distribution of the Orientation Handbook".

The meeting saw the matter as one of very grave import. This gang of three had refused to recognise that the Orientation Handbook was published and authorised by the Association under Section 17(1) Part (C) of The Constitution, they also paid little heed to the fact that as President I am publisher of The Handbook as well as Director of Student Publications.

The Editor of the Handbook, Robert Lake seemed to think he had the absolute god given right to control the publication. The fact that the Orientation Handbook must provide a "presentation of a balanced introduction to the University and the instructing of new students in all aspects of University life (Publications Regulations, Part III Section 20) did not seem to bother

Lake in the slightest. He originally refused to print articles concerning T.E.A.S. and women on campus on the grounds that he did not "like them" and that they did "not affect first year students". Tertiary Allowance is a very important aspect of life at university, in fact it is a basic bread and butter issue which affects all new students. Also the fact that women make up over half of all new students at this University didn't seem to register with Lake. In fact, he did not seem to care about the Students' Association one iota, he disregarded Association policy, as well as the fact that the publication must provide a vehicle of information for these policies.

In addition to refusing to print articles by progressive groups on campus he went even further by improperly editing and omitting certain articles (and I refer here to S.A.I.'s article which he removed after I had approved them as publisher and Director of Student Publications. These last actions are in clear contravention of the Publications regulations (Part III Section 21) and also constitute a clear rejection of the whole concept of freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Claims by Lake that he was obstructed

by Officers of the Students' Association and paid employees of the Association are scurrilous and completely unfounded. He was afforded every assistance by us ranging from use of the 'Woronl Office; keys to the building, (which we had a great deal of trouble getting back) and an open phone line, through to more than adequate typesetting facilities.

NOT ONLY did the editor breach the Constitution and the Publications Regulations, but he also in conjunction with Michael Yabsley, President of the ANU Liberal Society and Secretary of the Australian Liberal Student Federation, and Alastair Walton, Vice President of ANULS willfully removed and interfered with the Orientation Handbook which is the property of the Students' Association.

On Wednesday February 22 when the Liberals discovered that they hadn't put an article in the Handbook, which was already printed, they made a deal with Lake without my prior knowledge to insert an advertisement. A member of the A.N.U. Labour Movement (not the Labor Club as the Liberals claim in a misleading and untruthful leaflet they circulated around campus last week) Lake flatly refused this request, thus revealing his obvious bias and partisan-

ship. I was concerned that the inclusion of the Liberal Society advertisement, without a balancing item from the Labor movement would be detrimental to the objects of the Association and would give the impression to new students that we favoured a certain political point of view to the exclusion of all others.

The right-wing extremists on this campus are hell bent on stifling the freedom of speech and press we have always enjoyed and they also want to destroy the autonomy and viability of our student organisation. They are quite willing to take the law into their own hands to achieve their ends and it was on the afternoon of Wednesday February 22 that Lake, Yabslev and Walton did just this. 2,000 copies of the Handbook were collected from the printers and taken to Walton's room at Bruce Hall. An advertisement for the A.N.U. Liberal Society was inserted without my approval, in defiance of a direction by the Orientation Week Directors and in clear contravention of the Constitution and the Publications Regulations. The three people involved repeatedly refused to hand over all the copies in their possession to the Association.

At this stage I sought legal advice from the A.N.U. Law School: The advice I received was to the effect that the action taken by these three students constituted theft and that I should call the Police. Such an action I was loathe to take as I still believed that Lake, Yabsley and Walton would obey our proper directions, see reason and return the Handbook to its rightful owners for distribution. Further, I was apprehensive about beginning criminal proceedings against the three, I was concerned that a criminal record against them would ruin their careers, our main concern was at all times to get the handbooks back and to get them to first year students.

Written and verbal requests were

made not only by myself but also the Orientation Week Directors as well, nonetheless the three failed to comply with these lawful directions. Instead on Friday February 24 Yabsley and Walton made unlawful attempts to distribute the Handbook. It was at this stage that I called in the University authorities and the Assistant Vice-Chancellor came to effect some negotiation. Michael Yabsley still refused to hand the copies over — so at this stage as a last resort and because of the seriousness of the situation I felt it was only proper that I contact our solicitors. After receiving their advice I decided to seek an injunction restraining the three from trying to distribute any more copies of the publication. There is evidence to suggest

that they evaded service of this court order. Nonetheless, justice was done and on Tuesday February 28 Justice Connor in the A.C.T. Supreme Court ordered the defendants to return all the Handbooks remaining in their possession to the Students' Association. The three undertook to surrender the remaining copies to the Association which was in our considered opinion admission on their part that they were in the wrong.

The meeting of the Association on March 8 overwhelmingly endorsed my action and directed me to continue the court action against Robert Lake, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton which I did. We reappeared in the Supreme Court on Friday March 10.

Mr Justice MacGregor upheld the order against the three defendants and ordered them to pay \$300 legal costs. The whole affair certainly hasn't done the Liberals any good besides showing their true colours it has cost them quite a large amount of money including their own costs, money for leaflets and expensive ads in the local media. Students have condemned their undemocratic and improper actions. The court has handed down its decision and the whole ghastly matter is now resolved. We must be ever vigilant against these right wing extremists who are backed by outside forces and will stop at nothing to achieve their rotten ends.

A. J. M. WALTON

Fear and Loathing in the Supreme Court

Last Friday, the 10th of March saw the rather amusing situation in which both plaintiff and defendants embroiled in the great Orientation Handbook "scandal" held "Victory" parties to celebrate the end of litigation.

The actual tactical manoeuvrings between Peter Cardwell (the ungrateful President of the A.N.U. Students Association whom I put into office) and Michael Yabsley, Robert Lake (editor of the Handbook), and myself over the "alleged abduction (sic) and distribution" of the Handbook are extremely complex. For this reason there is widespread confusion on campus as to propriety or impropriety of the litigants' action. In my belief that Phil Dickie, editor of *Woroni*, will uncover the essential facts of the matter, I wish to dwell more on political and legal considerations.

On Wednesday the 8th of March a Students' Association meeting passed a motion which stated:

"10.1 That the President's actions with regard to the Orientation Handbook be endorsed by the meeting and that the Association direct the President to continue court action against Robert Lake, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton for their unauthorised interference with the distribution of the Handbook. Further, that the President be directed by the meeting to instruct the Association's legal advisors (Macphillamy, Cummins and Gibson) to press on with proceedings against the defendants to retrieve damages and all our legal costs to which we are entitled."

In considering the conduct of that meeting I personally find it a little difficult to give credence to Cardwell's assertion that "the right wing extremists on this campus are hell bent on stifling the freedom of speech and press we have always enjoyed". Cardwell himself chaired the meeting even though the motion being debated asked for an endorsement of his actions — on that ground alone the decision could have been set aside by the courts as a breach of the laws of natural justice. Further, under the spurious guise of a "President's Report" Cardwell spoke for half an hour defending his expenditure of legal fees on the Handbook question. Finally, not one of the defendants was selected to speak by the chairman until a motion was passed allowing each side an extra speaker. It was only then that Michael Yabsley was able to address the meeting — for five minutes.

Of the eight speakers who "officially" debated the motion only Mr Yabsley maintained that the actions of the editor were proper. Of the four speakers that opposed the motion the first three argued their case along the lines that, although they had little idea what was going on,

they in principle opposed the expenditure of Student Association funds on unnecessary legal fees.

It is my belief that of all people, the editor of the Orientation Handbook should have had the chance to publicly defend himself. In excluding Robert Lake by his chairing Cardwell was denying him that very freedom of speech which he was vaunting so vociferously. It is my belief that had I attended the Students' Association meeting not knowing the circumstances surrounding the distribution of the Handbook and given the conduct of the meeting I too would have voted for the continuation of litigation as proposed by the motion. Such an admission is surely the greatest condemnation of Cardwell's hypocrisy.

which states:

The Editor shall subject to these Regulations, have sole control over the contents of 'Woroni' and over its staff and shall be solely responsible therefor.

Although those regulations specifically mention the editor of *Woroni*, they also enjoy application to the Handbook by virtue of Section 19:

The provisions of these Regulations relating to the appointment and dismissal of Editor, the appointment of staff and safeguards to the freedom of the press shall apply to the 'Orientation Handbook' so far as appropriate thereto.

consent of the President, a post-graduate student, Tim Nicholson, immediately wrote an article on the A.N.U. Labour Movement". Nicholson has never held membership of that body. Further, there was no attempt to contact Phil Dickie or Robert Arden who were genuine members.

The whole point of the exercise was not the legitimate promotion of a club but in Nicholson's own words to "nullify" the intended effect of the Liberal Society's leaflet. Cardwell himself stated that "in CENSORED BY PETER CARDWELL AS DIRECTOR OF STUDENT PUBLICATIONS eral Society". Given this state of S.A. office politics Mr. Lake quite correctly refused the bogus article.

Friday itself proved to be full of surprises. To our utter astonishment Cardwell started out of court negotiations — something he had no right to do. Initially, the proposed terms were:

- Payment of \$600 towards the S.A. legal costs,
- A permanent injunction restraining from distributing any further Handbooks.
- An admission that our actions were in some way wrongful.

After five hours of on and off discussions we reached a settlement in which Yabsley, Lake, and myself explicitly rejected term (c). Further we had reduced term (a) to \$300 even though Cardwell told Phil Dickie only two hours earlier that a sum of less than \$600 was unacceptable. Finally, our motives for accepting term (b) were purely pragmatic. It meant absolutely nothing as there were no further Handbooks left to distribute. Indeed, in addressing us a few days earlier Mr Justice Connor made it quite clear that such an injunction in no way constituted liability or an admission of fault.

I believe that the reasons for the unexpected negotiations lay in the fact that Cardwell's lawyers were unfamiliar with section 43(b) of the A.N.U.S.A. Constitution until it was pointed out by our Solicitor. Section 43(b) states:

Any regulations made by the Association that were in force immediately before the time of coming into operation of this Constitution shall, except where inconsistent with this Constitution, continue in force as if they had been made under this Section but may be amended or repealed by regulations made under this section.

The revelation that Section 9 of the regulations was constitutionally sound crushed Cardwell's hope that he might rely on the vague section 17(c) of the Constitution which states that the S.A. has power:

SETTLEMENT OF COURT CASE

10/3/78.

Following two weeks of litigation and controversy over the content and distribution of the A.N.U. Orientation Handbook a settlement has been reached in the A.C.T. Supreme Court.

The litigation commenced after a leaflet on behalf of the A.N.U. Liberal Society was inserted into the Orientation Handbook.

The settlement does not place liability on the defendants, Michael Yabsley (President of the A.N.U. Liberal Society), Alastair Walton (Vice-President of the A.N.U. Liberal Society), and Robert Lake (Editor of the Orientation Handbook). However, the defendants have agreed to pay \$300 towards the costs of the plaintiff, Peter Cardwell, President of the A.N.U. Students' Association. It is understood that Mr Cardwell's legal costs exceed \$1000.

The settlement arrived at is in contrast to a resolution passed by a meeting of the A.N.U. Students Association on Wednesday night which directed the President to "press on with proceedings against Messrs Yabsley, Walton and Lake to retrieve all legal costs."

Settlement came after negotiations and considerations of a number of factors including the right of the editor to solely determine the content of the publication. Messrs. Walton and Yabsley were acting under the instruction of the editor.

The defendants were enjoined from distributing further copies of the publication. However all but six copies of the original 2000 were distributed prior to the court taking any action to prevent further distribution.

Robert Lake,
Michael Yabsley,
Alastair Walton.

10/3/78

PRESS RELEASE

The President of the Association commenced a court action against Robert Lake, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton concerning the unauthorised distribution of the "A.N.U. Orientation Handbook 1978".

Today in the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory, Mr Justice MacGregor made an order restraining Robert Lake, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton from distributing the handbook. Previously on the 24th February, 1978 His Honour Mr Justice Connor had made an order that the defendants give to the President all copies of the handbook then in their possession.

The action is now concluded. The three defendants were ordered to pay the Association's costs.

Peter Cardwell
President,
A.N.U.S.A.

THE TWO CONTRADICTORY 'VICTORY' PRESS RELEASES.

By Friday 10th March thanks to the fiasco two days earlier the option of settlement was out of the President's hands. The meeting on Wednesday had not only requested but indeed explicitly directed Cardwell to continue litigation and recover all costs. His right to separately negotiate with the defendants had been abrogated at that time.

On Friday Messrs Yabsley, Lake and, I met with our solicitor, half an hour before we were scheduled to appear in court. We were advised that, on reading the elusive Publications Regulations, our counsel believed that the editor's legal position had greatly strengthened. The basis for such optimism lay in Section 6 of the Publications Regulations

It was on the basis of Section 6 that Robert Lake originally accepted the A.N.U. Liberal Society insert. Further our counsel confirmed Mr Lake's belief that the President had acted outside the regulations in insisting that a Radical Feminist article be placed in the politically neutral Handbook.

At this stage I should perhaps digress to consider the proposed A.N.U. Labor Movement insert. Superficially, it might appear as if Robert Lake abused his authority under Section 9 by refusing to accept an article by the A.N.U. Labor Movement similar to that of the Liberal Society. This is not the case.

The reaction within the Student Association office to the Liberal insert was that of consternation. With the

to publish or authorize the publication of any magazine, newspaper, or printed matter on behalf of the Association.

I should mention that none of the negotiations I have described actually took place in court. The settlement was discussed and concluded quite literally outside the court room. Thus the statement made by Mr Justice McGregor ordering terms (a) and (b) was an order by *consent*. Such an order formally acknowledges an out of court settlement. It in no way implies that the court has heard the merits of a case and decided for a certain litigant.

Perhaps the acute embarrassment which the President has suffered over the matter is best seen in the light of

the two press statements issued after the conclusion of litigation. The release that Cardwell presented to the Canberra Times is admittedly a brilliant exercise in prevarication. Even an experienced reporter who based his newspaper story on that press statement was forced to insert a correction a few days later once he understood that the parties had settled out of court.

The release gives the impression that in fact a judge heard the case and found for Cardwell. It further gives the impression that *all* the Associations costs were recovered. Finally it implies that a court found our actions wrongful, hence the decision.

The question that must be asked is why did Cardwell wish to give those

impressions? There can be only one answer: that the out of court settlement he was forced to conclude was so politically damaging that it was necessary to create the illusion of a court order by *decision* rather than an order by *consent*.

In Cardwell's defence it should be mentioned that he has managed to employ cheap legal advice, in fact, very cheap legal advice.

By Friday 10 of March the S.A.'s solicitors had sent the Association a bill, broken up into a \$700 Barrister's fee and a \$400 solicitor's fee. The bill covered legal services up to that Thursday. Friday's proceedings at normal legal rates should have added at least another \$300 to the original amount. Yet the S.A. legal account now only

stands at \$700-800 in total for all proceedings. Apparently the original bill was recalled for "Re-evaluation". I shall comment no further at this stage but trust that the Association will continue to enjoy such good value in any other legal proceedings it may encounter.

As for Michael Yabsley, Robert Lake, and myself, our legal costs, including the \$300, have been paid for by "admirers". It was the uncertainty of obtaining future funds that is responsible for our willingness to settle — provided that it was on very favourable terms. I do, however, feel a little sympathetic towards the twenty-five or so students who have paid, by compulsion, their whole year's S.A. fee just to watch it consumed by the President's ego. After all one of those hapless souls could have been me...

TIM NICHOLSON

Until a few days ago I was an officer of the Students' Association and as such was involved in the Orientation Handbook affair. Many students will not know what occurred or will not be aware of some of the relevant facts. All I will do is touch on the most important points.

It started with trouble over articles on the ANU Liberal Society and the ANU Labor Movement. The Editor of the Orientation Handbook refused to accept a short article on the ANU Labor Movement, although he did accept one from the ANU Liberal Society, in circumstances which gave every appearance of political bias and censorship. People who were empowered to veto the inclusion of articles in the Orientation Handbook under the Publications Regulations of the Association *which have been on the books for years* told the editor that he must either include *both or neither*. Despite the fact that he had been elected under the Publications Regulations which gave this power of veto the editor claimed that he had sole power over the contents of the Handbook. He had not read the rules and regulations setting down the powers and responsibilities of the Orientation Handbook editor or had not understood them. Before standing for election and had to be shown the pertinent regulations. Eventually he left, a very angry man, with the direction that he must include *both or neither* still standing. As most people know he went away and took physical possession of the copies of the handbook.

Contrary to what several leaflets have said the article which the editor wishes to exclude was submitted on behalf of the ANU Labor Movement a club which was and still is affiliated to the Students Association having been formed in 1976 — it was *not* an article which made any mention of the ANU Labor Club which is a new club just formed and not yet affiliated.

In ignoring the direction Robert Lake and his associates set aside democracy. The members of the Association decided in a free and democratic election that one particular person, Pete Cardwell, should have the powers of the President, the power to run the Association between general meetings of the Association. To

However, I will not linger on the incident since it was relatively unimportant. The aspect of the affair which most worried people was the misappropriation of the Handbook. I use the word misappropriation because the Students' Association was given eminent legal advice that an act of theft had been committed and that we should call in the police.

The Handbook was taken by the editor and held by him in concert with two associates, and when the President exercised the ordinary powers of the President, powers which he was elected to exercise, and told the editor to bring the Handbook to the Association's Office, this direction was ignored.

defy a lawful direction from the President to bring certain property of the Association to the S.A. Office, for the Handbook is unquestionably the property of the Association, is to set this decision of the members aside.

Some people who are not familiar with the Constitution of the Students' Association have suggested that the editor has a right to keep possession of the Handbook no matter what the President says. This is not true. The Orientation Handbook is a publication of the Association published under the Publications Regulations and paid for by the Association. It is beyond question that the copies of the Handbook were the property of the Association. Under the constitution General Meetings of the Association have control of the management and affairs of the Association including control over how the Association's property is used and disposed of (see Section 17 of the Constitution). Under the constitution the President may act on behalf of the Association between general meetings. He has full power to run the Association between general meetings and this naturally includes having power over the use and disposal of its property. This is not some new and peculiar interpretation of some obscure part of the Constitution, on the contrary it is the standard view of the Constitution which has been accepted by the Association since the present constitution was adopted in 1973. All the Presidents since 1973 have exercised the powers outlined.

For the untrusting souls amongst us I will quote the entire section of the Constitution that sets down how the Association is run.

12.(1) Subject to this Constitution the management and control of the Association is vested in the Association in general meetings,

(2) The President may take such action consistent with the policy of the Association as he considers necessary in the interests of the Association

in between General Meetings of the Association provided that he shall report any action so taken to a general meeting of the Students' Association as soon as possible."

The Orientation Handbooks were appropriated the middle of the week before O-Week. Naturally various officers and members of the Association asked Robert Lake, Michael Yabsley and Alastair Walton where they were and if they could be produced. The President gave a formal direction as President that as property of the Association the Handbooks were to be brought to the Association office. Robert Lake refused. The processes of discussion, argument and negotiation were gone through at some length but by the Friday preceding O-Week it was clear that the Handbooks would not be handed over voluntarily.

At that stage the officers of the Association involved could see only four options.

1. Institute criminal proceedings

for theft and call in the police to recover our property,

2. Get an order from a court that the handbooks be returned to us

3. Go to where we suspected the handbooks were being held and attempt to physically remove them,

4. Do nothing.

Option 3 was dismissed out of hand. If we had done it and been surprised while carrying the handbooks away it was quite possible that in the heat of the moment a physical struggle would have occurred. Physical violence over disputes in student affairs must be avoided at all costs — it would have been criminally irresponsible of us to take an action from which such violence could have arisen. Option 1 was dismissed as too harsh. The legal advice to us was that if we instituted criminal proceedings the people involved would be convicted of theft. A conviction for theft can blight a career long after University.

So, the question was whether to get a court order or do nothing. Moreover, on the Friday before O-Week the decision had to be made by that afternoon if the order was to be any use.

As I understand it, the President believed that democratic control of the affairs of the Association in accord with the constitution was a crucial principle that had to be upheld, and that if the Association adopted the practice of not going to law in such cases merely because of the cost there would be nothing to deter people from defying the constitutional proprieties whenever it suited their purpose. In any event he sought court orders against

Michael Yabsley, Alastair Walton and Robert Lake to restrain them from distributing the Handbook and to make them return them. A court order was obtained that the Handbooks not be distributed by any of the three associates but they managed to avoid having it served on them until Monday afternoon by which time they had distributed about 1500 of the 2000 Handbooks printed. The 1500 were distributed with an insert containing an expanded version of the ANU Liberal Society article — under the heading STOP PRESS — and a membership form for the ANU Liberal Society. It did not contain the article on the ANU Labor Movement.

After the Handbooks were regained by the Association the remainder were distributed to *first year students only* from the S.A. Office.

The normal practice of the Association is to print only enough Handbooks to be able to provide one to every first year student, and to distribute them from the S.A. Office by asking people if they are first year students and only giving one to people who say that they are. The majority of students will give an honest answer to the question "Are you a first year?" but since most people would like to have a look at the Handbook a certain proportion of re-enrolling students pretend they are

first years to get a copy, and so it is necessary to print hundred more Handbooks than there are first year students in order to ensure that there will be one for every first year if every first year wants one. Nevertheless there are never enough printed to give one to every student on campus or even half the students. They cannot be distributed at random.

This year 2000 copies were printed on the presumption that as far as possible they were to be reserved for first year students, as usual. The editor knew this. Unfortunately, Lake Yabsley and Walton gave the 1500 copies they distributed to first years and re-enrolling students alike. Copies of the Orientation Handbook were pushed under doors in some Halls and Colleges irrespective of who was in the rooms or whether they were occupied at all. Both first-year and re-enrolling students got them and a lot ended up in empty rooms. Piles of the Handbook were left in the precincts of the law Building for any person to pick up whether first year student, later year student, or non-student. Considerable numbers of Handbooks were left on the Student Administration counter in the Chancery Annex for any student to pick up. (All students, re-enrolling and first year alike, must walk near the counter to pay their fees). Mr Yabsley and Mr Walton personally distributed copies without due care as to whether the recipient was a first year student.

If every first year student had wanted an Orientation Handbook it is likely there would not have been enough to go around. In the event first year students did not seem very enthused by the Handbook and demand was not high, but several hundred Handbooks were distributed from the S.A. Office to people who seemed to be first years and wanted a copy. If the Association had allowed Yabsley, Walton and Lake to retain and distribute the full 2000 copies then in all probability some of these first year students would have been unable to get a Handbook — in all probability the gross irresponsibility of the editor and his colleagues in distributing the handbook to both first years and later year students would have prevented some first years obtaining it.

It is up to the students of the campus to judge whether going to court was the right move, and whether, if it wasn't the right move, it was nevertheless a reasonable move to make. Ultimately, the members of the Association will resolve this matter in general meeting. The Students' Association is a participatory democracy. All students have a vote at the General Meetings of the Association which must be held fortnightly during the academic year. Under the Constitution these General Meetings must be advertised several days in advance and have complete control over the management and affairs of the S.A. Everything is the business of General Meetings — come along, learn about the Association and take part in its decision-making.

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X SLAMS ENGLISH DEPT.

1. The department was upset with poor attendance last year but is not going to make attendance compulsory for tutorials or seminars.

2. The department is going to take more interest in the students this year. This entails checking up when a student doesn't turn up for a seminar or tutorial. This, in turn, means an excuse has to be given for lack of attendance.* The outcome of a lack of excuses or reasons has not been disclosed to the students yet.
* This was told to me personally.

3. A lot of students have complained that they cannot study the units they wish to, to gain a major in English.
For example, English IA - 1977 course, Australian Literature and American Literature does not constitute a major. A 3 year set course has to be followed.
I know a lot of students who have written this in the student questionnaire carried out at the end of 1977.

4. Rumour has it that a letter advising students not to continue in the English Dept was given to all students who did not gain a pass close to a credit or above.

5. Another thing that has been heard around the place runs to the effect that the dept has a meeting at the beginning of each year to determine the dept's opinions of each work to be studied. Even tutors have to comply although they might not agree with the established view.
** For the sake of the study of English it should be hoped that point five is not correct as it defeats the purpose of English . . . skills of reading, analysing and interpreting should be developed, not the skill of guessing what departmental opinions are.
* No accusations are being made but it would be an idea if the various snippets of information were verified or corrected.

Name withheld by request.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH,
BOX 4, POST OFFICE, CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600

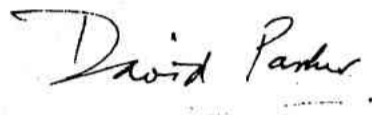
December 1977

Dear **X**

As you will know by now, you have passed in English IA and you are therefore eligible to enrol in English IIA and/or American Literature and/or Australian Literature. However, since your pass in IA was a very narrow one, we feel we must warn you that in our view you would not be likely to reach a standard sufficient to pass any of these later and more difficult units.

We wish you well in your university career, but we strongly recommend that you continue your studies in a department other than English.

Yours sincerely,



David Parker

on behalf of
Jane Adamson, 1978
co-ordinator of English IIA
Richard Pascal, 1978
co-ordinator of American Literature
Livio Dobrez, 1978
co-ordinator of Australian Literature

NEXT STUDENTS ASSOCIATION MEETING

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
HAS BEEN CALLED FOR

WEDNESDAY, 22 MARCH, 1978 at 8.00 P.M.

in the MEETINGS ROOM, UNION.

Agendas will be available from the Students' Association Office on Monday, 20 March 1978.

NOMINATIONS are now open for the following positions:-

- Chairperson - Clubs & Societies Committee
- Chairperson - Education Committee
- General Reps - Education Committee (6)

- General Reps - Finance Committee (2)
- General Reps - Clubs & Societies (3)
- S.A. Rep - Bookshop Committee (1)
- S.A. Reps - Building & Grounds C ttee (2)
- S.A. Reps - Library Committee (2)
- S.A. Reps - Housing Committee (2)
- S.A. Rep - Arts Centre Committee (1)
- S.A. Reps - All Faculties (5)
- S.A. Rep - Board of the School (1)
- S.A. Rep - Union Board of Management (1)
- Welfare Officer - Students' Association
- Environment Officer - Students' Association

NOMINATIONS CLOSE AT 4.00 P.M. on WEDNESDAY MARCH 22.

Peter Cardwell
President

M.A.G. MARIJUANA ACTION GROUP.

M.A.G. is starting to move again in an organised manner. The first meeting was held on Thursday, 16th March and as a result of this meeting a few things are getting under way.
Stalls in civic and at the union have been organised to sell badges, stickers and to distribute literature. This is one step to let the public know that there is an active group of smokers around.
Hopefully, with a bit of effort and talking, we can reach those who have gained their information from ill-informed and/or biased newspapers and magazines.

Another aim is to create some ACTIVITY among apathetic smokers cos there's a lot of them around the place and their support is needed . . . ALL SMOKERS' INTERESTS ARE AT STAKE.

A raffle is being organised to be drawn at the next smoke-in and we're looking into the idea of dances and a dope film session (a cinethon). Keep you eye out for the dates of these things.

The next meeting of M.A.G. will be held in a couple of weeks. This will be advertised around the union. We want people, *lots of people*, to attend as this is the *only way* we're going to get anywhere.

If you're a smoker, it's no use, sitting on your arse THINKING dope should be legalised . . . YOU should be getting up and becoming a part of some POSITIVE ACTION to create activities for smokers and to let others know that there's a lot of us around.

CONAGHAN'S CANBERRA

... what to eat

... and what to avoid

Santa Lucia at the Kingston shopping centre is a classic El Cheapo restaurant. Plastic ivy crawling up the wall, emptyianti bottles as window decoration, and the most off-putting tone of apricot painted walls you could possibly imagine.

I can't remember exactly how much the prices for each individual dish were, but I know that it was cheap and the bill for two came to about \$14.

We started with soups - The Pommy Migrant had a minnestroni and I had a concoction of chicken broth, lemon and

egg white. The minnestroni was good and thick - beans, carrots, cabbage etc., but seemed to have too much fat floating on the top. My soup was a write-off - really, the only disappointment of the whole night. The whisked egg white had become lumpy because it had not been added immediately prior to serving, and there was an oil slick, to match any bulk oil carrier spillage, suspended on the surface of the bowl. The chicken broth obviously had not been cooled sufficiently to allow the fat to form on the surface and be removed.

For main course the Pommy Migrant had a Caniloni - will textured noodles, lots of meat filling. I had Spaghetti and meat balls - excellent and piping hot. We drank a carafe of the house white which was reasonable for the price, and had average quality commercial gelato and cappacino to finish off with. The service was very good which is always predictable in a family operated restaurant.

is it for Marks?



Like most students now at A.N.U. I am too young to know much about the 1974 agitation for the introduction of continuous assessment in the university, and I have no idea as to what sort of assessment this movement was exactly aiming for, but I have suffered the results that the 1974 agitation and I think the time has now come to examine the system now in operation at the university as it seems to have gone wrong somewhere.

Continuous assessment systems do have some important advantages. For the students, future years at university and career prospects do not under continuous assessment hang precariously on the thread of a single examination. Instead, there is supposed to be a spreading of the risk — if a student does poorly in one assessable assignment it can usually be made up for in another one. This leads to the second advantage, that exam techniques are supposed to be diffused. This is very important to some students, who genuinely do find exams a worry, and there are hundreds of cases around of exam marks not reflecting a student's academic performance during the year because exam nerves caused them to perform badly, their health was insufficiently bad to warrant troubling the examining authorities, or the many other reasons which affect a student's result that the authorities cannot or will not take into account. For these reasons, continuous assessment is supposed to offer a truer picture of a student's academic capabilities and performance. Another advantage that some people put forward is that continuous assessment makes students work, in that the whole of their year's work counts and not just the panic last weeks of study before an exam after two terms of doing nothing.

The assessment system at ANU that is most common, however, seems to have none of these advantages, except that it makes students work. In most subjects, assessment seems to be

based on about three assignments; an essay worth a maximum of about 20% of the final yearly mark, and a longer essay and exam worth a maximum of about 40% each. In some subjects, smaller components of the assessment are sometimes included, such as tutorial marks and short objective test marks, but these are usually so small as to be of little importance to all except borderline cases. In each of these, the maximum possible mark is still sufficiently high to cause students problems, as a poor mark in any one of these could be sufficient to drag down a student's final mark, and as a result can be just as worried about their essays as they would be about examinations, so that the system amounts to three exams a year, with all the tensions and stress for students that that entails. Students do have to work, and if they want a degree they have to work very hard. Added to this, work is expected to be handed within the last couple of weeks of term. In my own case last year, I had work to be handed in on four successive Fridays, two items being essays of 3,000 words. In an effort to get this done, some lectures and tutorials just had to be skipped which is not a good thing. Many people familiar with the university before 1974 say that as a result of the work that students are now doing to try to keep up their assessment marks, that university life — the lighter side of it — is suffering. Indeed, how often does one hear of student pranks these days, but then who now has time? How many times last year were invitations of various sorts issued by you turned down on the grounds that the invitee had an assessable assignment to do? How many times have you had to turn down an invitation to something yourself? The answer to both questions is probably several times.

A further fault with the present assessment system, is that it presents very little choice for students as to what form of assessment they want.

Some students would prefer exams, even up to 100% because they actually perform better under examination pressures, yet, they are being denied the opportunity to take such an exam. At the same time, people with an aversion to exams are still required to sit for them.

What is the solution to the problem that we have at present? In my opinion, the assessment system which would overcome most of these difficulties is the one being proposed by Dr Hector Kinloch for History 2/3B this year. Under this system, students are offered six different alternatives to choose from.

- 1) Essay I (1000-1500 words) 25%
- 2) Essay II (1500-2000 words) 25%
- 3) 4 tutorial papers total 25%
- 4) Essay III (3000-5000 words) 25%
- 5) Exam 25%
- 6) Exam 50%

From this list students choose the tasks which they think they can best cope with, totalling to a maximum possible mark of 100%. This system would spread the risk of failure further than the present one, and because the assignments are worth less each, students need be less worried about a poor mark in one assignment ruining their chances of a good assessment mark. Thus, this system should be able to offer the virtues of a continuous assessment system, while at the same time offering students a choice of whether or not they want their assessment weighted towards exams or essays. Five choices each worth 20% out of seven or eight offerings might be even better, but what concerns me about that extension is that it might cut into the time that staff need to conduct research and other duties that they are required to perform. To make this system work even more efficiently, consideration should be given to staggering out of student work loads. The English department last year asked for essays to be handed in during the first few weeks of term, if other departments could arrange to have work handed in mid-term while others asked for it at the

end of term, the excessive workloads currently being demanded of students at the ends of terms would be reduced. The size of assignments given should be reduced, but this will be compensated for by the fact that there will be one more during the year, and that they will be each worth less. This system is not designed to reduce student workloads, but rather to space them out more evenly, and to provide some sort of continuous assessment and the advantages that that brings for those who want it.

I don't expect this system to please everyone, what system can? I merely offer it as a suggestion for everyone to discuss, to suggest improvements to, and to adjust to suit the different requirements of different units. In considering any system of assessment, however, I hope everyone will bear in mind the demands placed on the university and its staff to provide some measurement of how students perform academically, and that the university is expected to turn out graduates of the highest possible quality. To do this, a system of assessment is needed that is clear, easily managed and which indicates student performance on some sort of standard basis for all. It should also be remembered by the "establishment", that students are not some kind of academic machines, but individuals who react in different ways to such situations as exams. It should also be remembered that most students are prepared to work hard to get their degrees, and most enjoy it, but if they are given too much work at once the reverse effect will result. In relation to this, is the need to allow students time to relax and enjoy the social aspects of university. If the needs of both students and the university are taken into proper account, it might become possible to turn a system that has become rightly known as continuous "harassment" into a generally acceptable form of assessment.

Andrew Maher.

OZ PTY. LTD.

General Meeting — 10 December 1977.

According to the financial journalists the company met "in an atmosphere of uncertainty". Performance had not been good for three or four years—ever since the ginger group's brief period in the executive suite. The company was placed somewhere in the middle of the list of its competitors, not as good as could be expected but by no means hopeless. Potential customers waited anxiously for the general meeting where the ginger group would once again try to topple the board of directors.

The director's report, while claiming success in trimming the fat produced by the ginger group, was rather vague about the future. But the more substantial shareholders were used to such documents. One didn't have to believe it all and, in any case, the board were sound fellows and infinitely better than the ginger group. The middle range of shareholders had less to lose but they, too, liked to feel things were in good hands. The managing director had shown his decisiveness by removing the company secretary from office when that gentleman's eagerness to make his salary earn a little more had brought him into hot water. Still, you had to admire a bloke with an eye to the main chance. Who knew if the directors had the same touch as the secretary, company profits might take off as well. The small shareholders were less interested in proceedings for they didn't really expect a large return. Perhaps later, when they could afford a bigger parcel, the board would take notice of them too.

Most of the shareholders looked a little askance at the ginger group. The group's leader looked like chairman of directors material in his better moments but he had so few of these nowadays. In earlier times he had excelled at picking holes in the director's report and the board, to its credit, had taken some notice. But when he took over as managing director he had shown a disturbing tendency to forget the basics of company management, looking first to the interests of the small rather than those of the large shareholders, the board and the other companies the board represented. Soon many of the shareholders realized the old board was preferable, whatever its faults. When the chairman of directors, a ginger group appointee threw in his lot with the old board and removed the ginger group, there was widespread relief among shareholders. The new managing director, however, was very wary of powerful chairmen preferring to run things himself. After a decent interval the chairman was given a trade commissioner's post in Paris. The new man, a distinguished lawyer, would at least follow a more conventional interpretation of the company's articles of association.

Some of the ginger group rank and file worried the more conventional shareholders, too. There were the wild-eyed ones, who obviously did not believe in the profit motive and had just bought a token share in order to cause trouble at meetings. Then, the man marked out for company secretary took a rather TOO rational view of business management. Of course, the company needed long term stability but to ask the shareholders to forego this year's dividend was putting a premium on selfishness. Some of the ginger group's academic advisers must have thought this one up. One could expect no more from people who weren't prepared to commit their funds to the company and merely wanted to tinker with it — just because they had accountancy degrees. Some of the ginger groupers themselves were displeased at this suggestion, muttering darkly: "It reminds me of the time we wrote to that Eastern European company asking them about industrial espionage in Oz Pty Ltd. The board scraped out of a mess because of that and they'll do it again now".

The board sat shoulder to shoulder ready for the expected onslaught of questions. The deposed secretary had kept quiet as requested. The only fly in the ointment was a former director who had used his inside knowledge to make some general criticisms of the board and now led a dedicated



group of shareholders. The board found this group hard to understand: "We can cope with attacks on our accounting methods or even a swipe at someone who's had his finger in the till but this talk about 'compassion' leaves us bewildered! Still, they seem to find the ginger group just as bad".

Once the meeting commenced the atmosphere of past confrontations seemed missing. The questions from the floor were less barbed, the ginger group leader had lost his knack of articulating shareholders' uneasiness, his colleagues contradicted each other and the mass of shareholders looked bored and distracted. The board seized on the weak points in the ginger group's prospectus. But the figures were there in black and white. Oz Pty Ltd. was performing sluggishly. Surely the shareholders would give the directors a jolt? Could the ginger groupers elect a director or two? Could they startle the board into revising its management techniques, as had happened occasionally during its long reign? Would the managing director's position be threatened? Could the new chairman be trusted?

When the results of the board election were announced the reader of the financial pages could have been forgiven for wondering what all the fuss was about. The board had come back just as strong as before. The ginger group was devastated, the old leader rolled up his prospectus for the last time and his colleagues wondered if the succession was worth struggling for. The ginger group still controlled three branch offices but the branch managers gloomily expected head office to tighten the screws still further. The ginger group rank and file could draw little inspiration from the prospect of controlling part of the railway, road and sewerage division of Oz Pty. Ltd. The ex-director had

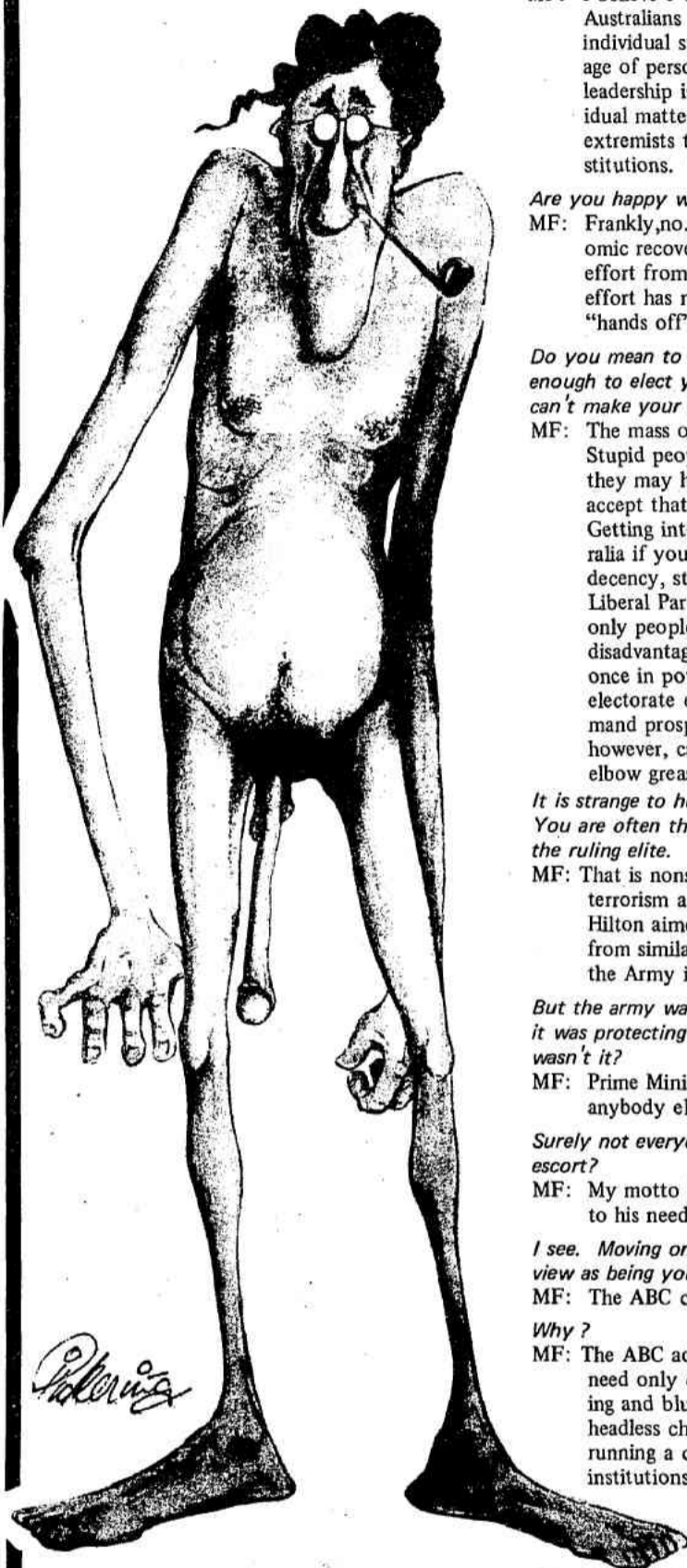
been returned to the board. The managing director exuded confidence. The new chairman was still finding his way around his complimentary executive suite and showed no signs of independence. The only clouds on the company horizon were the persistent rumours of takeover bids by large overseas companies. Even this was not an unattractive prospect for some concerned with the future health of Oz Pty Ltd., for, as one director remarked, "good management knows no national boundaries".

The shareholders of Oz Pty Ltd. are not renowned for tipping out their board of directors at general meetings. The present alignment of forces in the company, between ginger group and board was established in 1910 and, including the meeting of that year, there have been twenty-eight general meetings. At only eight of these has the board fallen and four of these defeats were incurred by the ginger group after they held power for short periods. Only in 1919, 1914, 1929 and 1972 have the apostles of good management suffered the full displeasure of their shareholders. All the best textbooks on business management praise the idea of regular changes in the boardroom but in Oz Pty. Ltd. the books have been rewritten. There is a board of directors and there is a ginger group and the sojourns of the ginger group amid the walnut panelling and the plush carpets are rare and short.

David Stephens,
Research Scholar, Department of Political
Science, Research School of Social Sciences.

MALCOLM FRASER

TALKS TO WORONI



What do you think has been your Government's greatest achievement?

MF: We have restored freedom and dignity to the lives of ordinary Australians.

Do you actually believe that?

MF: Not really.

What will future generations remember of Malcolm Fraser?

MF: I believe I will be remembered for allowing Australians to think purely about their own individual survival. The age we live in is the age of personal liberation, and my style of leadership is suited to an emphasis on individual matters. People are sick and tired of extremists tinkering around with social institutions. They want things to be left alone.

Are you happy with this sort of attitude?

MF: Frankly, no. My government wants an economic recovery. Such a recovery demands an effort from ordinary people, and so far that effort has not appeared. This widespread "hands off" attitude does not help.

Do you mean to say that Australians are stupid enough to elect you, but are so stupid that they can't make your policies work?

MF: The mass of humanity has always been stupid. Stupid people elect Labor governments, and they may have elected my government. I accept that, but it makes my job difficult. Getting into office is easy enough in Australia if you have control over the values of decency, stability and competence. The Liberal Party does that superbly, since the only people it offends are the powerless, the disadvantaged and the insignificant. But once in power, you're supposed to give the electorate everything for nothing. They demand prosperity on a platter. Recessions, however, cannot be cured without a lot of elbow grease from a lot of people.

It is strange to hear you speak of "ordinary people". You are often thought to be concerned only with the ruling elite.

MF: That is nonsense. My actions dealing with terrorism after the bombing at the Sydney Hilton aimed at protecting ordinary people from similar horrors. That is why I called the Army in.

But the army was not protecting ordinary people -- it was protecting you and the other prime ministers, wasn't it?

MF: Prime Ministers deserve as much protection as anybody else.

Surely not everyone goes to work under armed escort?

MF: My motto has always been "To each according to his needs".

I see. Moving on to Government policy, what do you view as being your most effective piece of policy?

MF: The ABC cutbacks.

Why?

MF: The ABC administrators are so gutless that you need only cut their budget to have them cringing and blubbing and running around like headless chooks. Nothing helps so much in running a country as having independent institutions such as the ABC hysterically over-reacting to your policy initiatives.

You sound as if you have lost respect for the ABC?

MF: That's right. I respect someone who stands up and fights. The ABC just fills me with contempt. I used to watch the ABC News, but I've stopped. It's just as bad as all the others now. This Day Tonight is, of course, totally reprehensible.

What minister in your government do you regard as being the most impressive?

MF: There have been many whom I could name, but I don't think it is proper for me to give anyone encouragement, I mean, to give any one minister encouragement.

But surely one stands out above the others?

MF: Well, I guess I would have to nominate Andrew Peacock.

You mean the Minister for Foreign Affairs?

MF: So that's what he is. Now I know why he keeps on coming with me on the overseas trips. Yes, Mr Peacock has two qualities which I look for in my ministers: he hates my guts and he knows when to shut up.

Why do you like Ministers hating your guts?

MF: Because they are really scared shitless of me underneath. I feel a certain surge of confidence when I walk into the Cabinet room knowing that they are all living in fear of what I might be doing. They seethe with anger but they never attempt anything silly. They've all got nice cushy jobs, and they know full well what unemployment is like these days.

Wouldn't more hate and anger come not from Cabinet but from your backbenchers?

MF: From whom?

From the backbenchers. They're the people who sit behind you and cabinet in parliament.

MF: Good heavens. Are they on our side? I've often wondered what in hell those people were doing sitting there. Oh, now I remember. I met one two years ago. He came up after me in a corridor, asking me the way to the toilet. I'm afraid he had to be eventually dragged away screaming.

Don't you find it difficult governing with such a large majority?

MF: Of course not. Most of them are prize twits elected by prize twits to discuss prize twit matters.

What do you think of your opponent in parliament, Mr Bill Hayden?

MF: I don't think it is my place to speculate on other politicians. Mr Hayden certainly is a competent man, though he is a bit too right-wing for my liking.

Too right-wing?

MF: Hmmm. I find it offensive that he should go on about economic restraint when there is so much injustice around.

Are you suggesting there should not be economic restraint?

MF: No, you misunderstood me as usual. It's offensive that Labor should talk of economic restraint. It is the socialists' role to make ineffectual statements about injustice and to bungle election campaigns.

You think Labor bungled in the 1977 election?

MF: Obviously. They do not understand modern political campaigns. People today do not want the hard facts, their lives are too boring for that. They want a little bit of fantasy, to give them something of a lift. We did that last year, and Labor did not. What we supplied the electorate in our advertising was based on fantasy.

Some people would call it "lies".

MF: Lies?

You said you'd halved inflation. You hadn't

MF: I think you are being too hard. People only want to be happy. You and I might want the truth, but they just want to feel good. Now if saying inflation has been halved makes them happy, who are we to deny them their fleeting moment of pleasure?

Is that what you offer the Australian people? A fleeting moment of pleasure?

MF: Depends on who you are. You have to earn your fleeting moments, you know.

Malcolm Fraser, you have been called everything from major statesman to colonial drongo. How do you see yourself?

MF: As a person meant to protect the traditions and values of our country.

But modern Australia has no traditions or values worth speaking of.

MF: Lucky me.

David Browne.

THIS ARTICLE IS A SATIRE
AND HAS NO RELATION TO
REALITY

AUSTRALIAN MARIJUANA PARTY

The Australian Marijuana Party was formed in Sydney early in November 1977 by a group of people more or less associated with the Cannabis Research Foundation, the Australasian Weed newspaper and the Drug Propaganda mobile fleet.

The primary short-term aim of the party was to agitate for reform of the dope laws, and accordingly a campaign for the Federal Senate was launched on that platform.

After only 5 weeks of existence the party polled some 50,000 votes Australia wide — without even having had time to organise the fielding of candidates in Tasmania, Queensland or Western Australia. This figure is better than the combined total for the Socialists, Communists, Australia Party and Women's Party and in some areas we even outvoted the DLP — which has all the resources of the Vatican available!

Although we didn't even come near winning a senate seat, we are quite happy with the result, for the following reasons:

1) People involved in the campaigning actually had a great time and were warmed by the response even of that small part of the public that did not vote for us. Only two of our field workers were stoned to death and thirty-seven arrested for vagrancy.

2) The media showed that they can be useful if stimulated the right way. That is to say, an imaginative campaign with impact need not be expensive, and media coverage need not be negative.

3) We felt that we could have got more votes if we'd had more election experience. We should for instance have had people covering every booth with how-to-vote cards, and the cards should have had all preferences filled in for the voter. Too many votes were declared informal because people enthusiastically filled in 1 & 2 for the A.M.P. and decided the rest of the candidates weren't good enough for any preferences at all.

4) A further factor working against us was that many people sympathetic to the dope issue are also strongly anti-bureaucratic and frequently do not get it together to register to vote. Others procrastinate or get too stoned and forget. Many of them too are temporarily accommodated and fail to notify the Electoral Office (and no doubt the Narcotics Bureau) of their moves. All these people will need to be persuaded to enrol and to keep their enrolments up to date. Many people do not realise that the Electoral Office has people going around between elections to see if such and such still lives at such and such address.

5) We would also have got more votes if less people had felt that the election was a 'crucial' one for Labor and that Labor therefore needed their first preference. (Labor sucks a lot of people right in) People should be taught that if their first preferred candidate does not get in then their second vote counts as a full vote for their second preferred candidate. In other words an A.M.P. vote in the senate is not a wasted Labor vote at all!

6) Finally, a lot of people couldn't bring themselves to vote for a one-issue party when there are so many other important things happening.

Well it's not strictly true to say that we are a one issue party. We didn't even have a coherent policy on that one issue — only slogans and dope leaf symbols. A no-policy party with 50,000 votes! There must be a lesson in there somewhere



These are some of the factors that didn't help us get a senate seat this time. Next time there will be no excuses. Not that we are apologizing by any means. Because of the extensive and favourable (or at least bemused) media coverage we received, the word 'marijuana' can never have quite the same negative public connotations again, even to a Festival of Lighter. That is, in terms of psychological warfare the election was quite a success. That a party calling itself the fucking "Marijuana Party" could exist blew a lot of straight minds and those full page ads in national dailies featuring such abominations as "J. J. McROACH" left a lot of people wondering what was happening.

Now more on this last point about us being a very narrow-interest party. We've been thinking about the diversity of the people we know supported us (even if they didn't vote for us). Why can't we get them together under the banner of the dope leaf? Dope is the one issue that all groups that self-deprecatingly used to call themselves "counter-culture" have in common — such special interest pressure areas as women's and gay libbers, civil liberties groups, whale and solar energy freaks, aboriginal workers, conservationists, socialists and so on.

We have to realize the potential of our combined strength. If we can take the public's polled attitude to uranium mining as an indication, we need not think of ourselves as a 'minority' any longer — at least not in terms of social impact. We need to transcend this prevalent feeling of cynicism in our post-war generations that nothing can be done, that vested interests will always foil us, that visions are wanks. A lot of us through force of habit are in the psychological rut of living the part of the "oppressed minority", so much so that like the older generations we rejected, we also are perhaps a little afraid of the possibility of change.

What we have to realize is that

peace and music is now starting to move into positions of income and influence. Conversely the oldest batch of their oppressors is now moving into positions of six foot under. What this means is that in the next 10 or 15 years this generation will be expected to take over and run the fucking country. The question is are we going to let the fogies of our generation take over from the institutionalized fogies of the older generation? It seems to me that we must reluctantly move in and say "be buggered you will". And we must do it before too many of us become trapped in the "I've got a wife and kids to look after" syndrome. We don't have to shoot and bomb to change things. All we need is lateral thinking and action to suit. Over the coming months the party will be working to evolve policies on all the issues that have separated us from previous generations. All those whose energies might normally be diverted into other political groups should consider whether in the long run these energies might not be better expended on a group with a proven electoral potential that supports basically similar things. If so, then persons should make it a point to attend party occasions to try and influence things in the direction they would like them to go.

All we have at the moment is a vibe. To consolidate we need to be able to attract and coordinate diverse energies. But if we are going to attract we'll have to be *different*. Therefore it is suggested:

A) That the party's energies be primarily expended on organizing and unifying those who are already "on side" rather than on trying to convert people who will not change till their dying day (except perhaps on one or two superficial issues such as dope law reform, the implementation of which would do zero towards altering the basic structure of the society which gives rise to such laws initially).

B) That the party tries in its image, its feel and its workings to avoid becoming just another grey political morass that gets bogged down in motions, quorums, seconders, constitutions and so on and bores its members into apathy. An alternative party must have an alternative feel. It must perhaps be run by people who are reluctant to do so and who will do it for the buzz of it so that even if nothing is achieved it will have been worthwhile. But these people must also be determined to achieve more than just heroic gestures that are doomed to nothing more than solemn remembrance in tomorrow's folksongs. Therefore fuck off all bureaucrats, missionaries, utopians, party hacks and flag wavers. You wouldn't like the way we operate and we've seen the way *you* do.

Of course, we're not really heavy, but we would like to suggest the following interim rules to preserve the integrity of the lofty founding principles just enunciated.

- (i) that all party decisions be made while every one present is stoned to the eyeballs.
- (ii) That no-one who has not experienced some kind of sexual relief in the last 48 hours be allowed to attend meetings (however, we'll take your word for it)
- (iii) That no-one who is not prepared to take the sacred oath of allegiance to at least two of dope, sex and rock & roll be admitted to membership.
- (iv) That anyone who utters the words "I'm serious" during a party meeting be taken out and flogged until he repents.
- (v) That the word "Party" be used at all times with its disinhibitory connotations in mind.
- (vi) That all persons who are or have at any time been members of or contemplated being members of the Hare Krisnas, Divine Light, Ananda Marga, Siva Kalpa, Moonies, Meier Baba or Children of God, or who have read or have contemplated reading of Lobsang Rampa, Don Juan or Mao Tse Tung, be treated with appropriate understanding and tolerance.

If all of these points are scrupulously observed we may have a show here of getting somewhere different, or at least having fun trying.

Anyway keep our ears and eyes open for news about the first National Conference of the A.M.P. somewhere in Australia sometime during the first half of 1978. Times and venues will be advertized in the alternative media when we get to together.

In the meantime there is a point of contact SOMEWHERE NEAR YOU.

Sydney: P.O. Box 238, Edgecliffe, NSW 2027.

Melbourne: 2/134 Greville St. Prahran, Vic 3181
Phone: 51 0038

Adelaide: Resin House, 13 Frome St. Adelaide. S.A.



WHAT'S THE POINT OF WRITING ?

Why do we WRITE ?

At first sight this may appear a strange question to be asking. Certainly the hundreds of university students with whom I have spent the last three years talking about writing have made clear that they regard it as a very strange question. For them the question is 'strange' in two senses: first, it is an unusual question — in twelve years of school they have become so habituated to writing and to teacher demands for writing that education without writing is unthinkable; second, it seems strange, or silly, to be asking a question the answer to which appears so obvious:

'We write because we have something we want to communicate'.

'We write to show what we have learnt'.

'We write to make a record of something'.

'We write because we have to'.

'We write because writing is so important later on'.

But is the question so strange and is the answer so obvious? Think back for a moment over the writing you did in the last few years of your secondary education: notes dictated by the teacher, notes copied from the blackboard, notes taken from textbooks and reference works, science reports and laboratory experiments, essays in almost every subject, comprehension exercises, précis, clear thinking exercises, I must not talk's X 500, exam answers, letter writing, poems, play scenes, short stories, spelling lists, grammar and punctuation exercises, school rules, magazine or classroom papers, scripts for debates and class talks . . . Is it so strange to ask, why do we write? Can you think of any other activity on which you have spent a comparable amount of time and energy without asking yourself, why am I doing this?

Let's look at some of the 'obvious' answers.

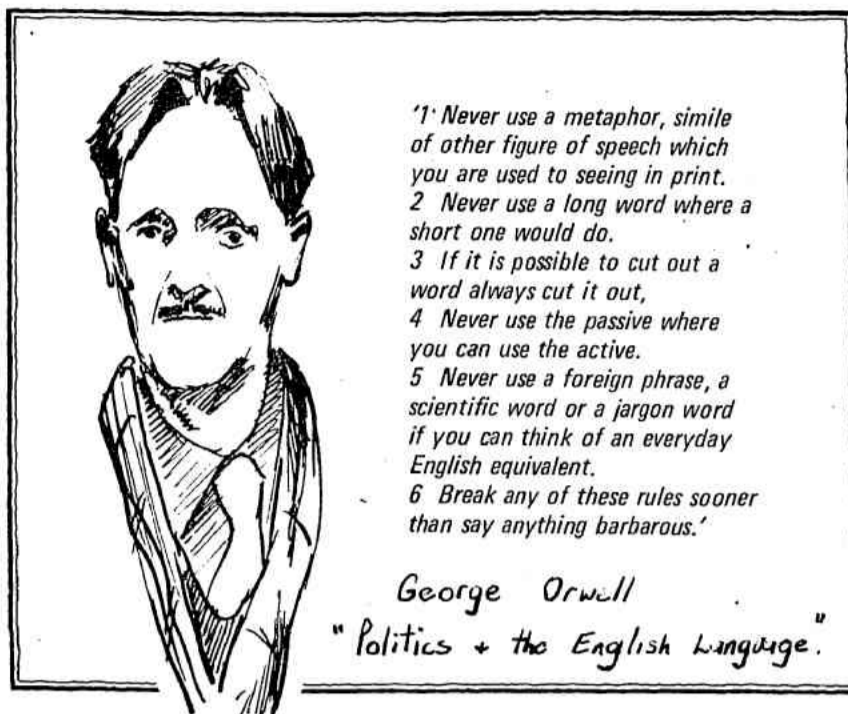
We write because we have something we want to communicate.

Ideally this is certainly true, but is it true in practice? Is it true to your memory of writing in school? How often did you write because you genuinely wanted to communicate a fact, feeling or point of view to some other person?

You must answer those questions for yourself. In my own writing-for-school experience I wrote not because I had any genuine desire to communicate but because somebody out there (not-me) had something out there (not-mine) which he genuinely wanted me to communicate to him even though he knew it already. For me genuine communication was generally restricted to letters to friends, notes under the desk and deeply private, for-my-own-consumption only poetry. On those rare occasions when my enthusiasm for particular ideas in history, literature or science coincided with writing exercises set by the teacher, then I felt, yes, writing was important and special. There were long pauses between drinks.

We write to show what we have learnt

If the purpose of education is to promote learning, then there are reasonable grounds, in the interests of better learning and better teaching, for assessing what we have learnt. In itself, however, this is insufficient justification for the central place of writing in education. There are other — often more



- 1 Never use a metaphor, simile or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print.
- 2 Never use a long word where a short one would do.
- 3 If it is possible to cut out a word always cut it out,
- 4 Never use the passive where you can use the active.
- 5 Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
- 6 Break any of these rules sooner than say anything barbarous.'

George Orwell

"Politics + the English Language."

reliable — ways of testing what we know than having us write essays.

We write to make a record of something.

Yes; we do. But we are still left with the question, why do we record in writing? In an age of easily accessible and progressively cheaper electronic means of recording, what is so special about writing?

We write because we have to.

Yes; we do, and it would be silly to neglect the simple fact of educational life that effective writing is the No. 1 survival skill, particularly under systems of continuous assessment. Yet it would be equally silly to believe that demands for writing based solely on the teacher's authority were in themselves sufficient justification for writing. A fact of life is not the same thing as a reason for living.

We write because writing is so important later on.

Later on. When is later on? When we were in primary school, we learnt that writing was important, not so much then, but later on i.e. in secondary school. When we were in secondary school, we were kept at writing because it was so important for success later on i.e. at university. At university, we are often told that writing is good training for our professional lives, later on. When we take our first job, we are told that writing will be crucial when we assume managerial or administrative roles. As managers we are simply too busy to write.

Someone has said that tertiary students have survived to become tertiary students precisely because they have displayed an almost infinite capacity for tolerating boredom in the present for the sake of deferred goals in some distant future. If that is true of you, then the question *why do we write* may not be a pressing one. The whole thing will probably become clearer later on. For others of us, if writing is important then it is important now: our present writing is presently important.

Let us come at the question of the importance of writing from a different angle: what are the distinctive things that we can achieve through writing that we can't achieve, or can't achieve nearly so successfully, through other forms of communication? In order to answer that question, we need to consider the kind of behaviour that writing is. Most obviously, it is a solitary, reflective behaviour. It is the product of a hard-fought, inner search

for meanings: the product of that peculiar inner dialogue or series of dialogues we call thinking.

As I write these words there are many dialogues going on within my head — or at least there are lots of voices competing for attention. I am not sure where those voices are coming from and I am not conscious of being in control of them, of having called them up. They appear as fragments, as bits and pieces: individual words and groups of words which pop up, shuffle and reshuffle themselves, sort themselves as though, independently of me, they have a place and order they're struggling towards which I can't see yet but which I will recognize as right, as fitting my purpose, when they fall into it. It's all a bit bewildering. And yet there is another thing I am aware of that is giving me some sense of control, a stiller centripetal thing which is helping in the sorting out, picking up some pieces and turning them over, trying them to see whether they fit. I am not conscious of choosing some words and rejecting others, but this stronger, stiller thing is letting some pieces come forward and get down on the paper and then, as often as not, immediately scratching them out again and replacing them with others.

And now, for the moment, I've gone cold. I stopped too long to think about the choice of a particular word and I've fallen out of my thoughts. I find myself going back to read what I've written to try and get back inside. Now there are a new set of voices at work, colder and a bit frightening: where is all this going? what is the point of it? what did I start out to say? is what I've written too messy, garbled, too self-conscious? too simple and patronizing? — suddenly I'm aware of the reader. I feel tempted to scratch it all out and start again — maybe I will, or maybe I'll let it stand for a while and come back and re-write it later.

Because I am writing and not speaking I have the choice to let things stand or to re-write them. I can go back and re-shape the whole piece, or recast particular words, phrases, paragraphs. I can extend or delete. I have the choice to come free from the process of producing and become critical about what I've produced. I can reconsider my purpose, put myself in the place of my reader. I can stand back and try to get a view of the whole argument, see how well it fits together, and I can focus on particular ideas or details. Most importantly, sometimes, I can tear the whole thing up. In this sense, writing

involves great effort but little risk. In the end, if not in the process, I am in control.

In speech we do not have the same degree of control which writing gives us. We are often more tentative, partly because we lack the time and solitude to sort amongst the alternative phrasings that are continually suggesting themselves, and partly because we must attend to so many other things going on in the social situation. We need to be aware of how other people are responding to what we are saying; we feel the pressure of losing our spot, our place in the interaction, if our voices falter or lose their way. And all the time that these social pressures are upon us, we confront the crucial problem of shepherding troublesome, slippery groups of words to some sort of clear and unified resolution: the problem of making meaning. It is a difficult enough task in ordinary social conversation, but much more difficult when we are dealing with the highly complex and abstract thinking and talk of a university tutorial or seminar. Sometimes we decide that it is easier not to take the risk, easier to remain silent.

Talking and writing are different but related activities: they complement one another, and talking is often an essential preparatory step to writing. But writing enables us to do things that we can rarely achieve through talk. It gives us the time and mental space not simply to produce, but to stand off and judge what we are producing. It enables us to build words on words, ideas on ideas systematically and free from the external social pressures that always accompany talk. By holding certain things still, secure on the page, it enables us to shift backwards and forwards, to play architect, foreman and maintenance man on the body of word-thought we have constructed. It frees us from the necessity of holding everything in our heads at once, and in doing so enables the systematic organization of ideas necessary for a piece of extended thinking.

By capturing our extended, struggling reflections in a semi-permanent form, writing allows us to know what we think.

Ed: John Clanchy is not presuming to tell you how to write. However he thinks, as I do, that writing is worth thinking about.

COMMUNICATION & STUDY SKILLS UNIT

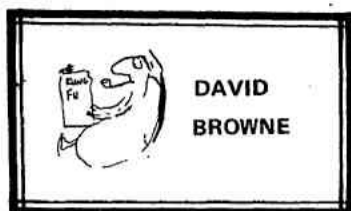
ESSAY and ASSIGNMENT WRITING

The next set of writing courses will begin in the week after Easter, i.e. week beginning MONDAY, APRIL 3.

- * small groups of 5 or 6 participants;
- * groups composed of people studying similar subjects;
- * attention given to —
 - . analyzing essay topics,
 - . organizing research and note-taking,
 - . systematic reading skills,
 - . planning an essay,
 - . drafting and editing,
 - . academic conventions — footnotes, bibliographies, etc.

If you wish to book a place in a writing course phone Lynne Rowlands on 49(2972) or (49)3749 or call in at the Unit in person.

INDIVIDUAL help available at any time from John Clanchy and Brigid Ballard. John Taffe is available for tuition in mathematical and statistical methods.



Over the past two years, Canberra has dropped under the acrid spell of a number of strange and bizarre events called Fun Runs.

Why they are called Fun Runs, is beyond me — the natural name would be Slog Jogs. The idea behind such events is to herd together with a couple of thousand other brainwashed pedophobes, then stampede 5 or 6 miles around the roads of inner Canberra.

The aim given by the sponsors of this wanton unleashing of animal energy is that it is all to the benefit of individual health and community spirit. The Fun Runs, however, usually fail on both these counts, and were never so off-target as in the last Fun Run held by 2CC and Coca-Cola on Sunday, March 5.

The run started from the Civic swimming-pool, trampled uncontrolled over Kings Avenue bridge, defoliated half of Capital Hill, then applied Adidas over Commonwealth Avenue bridge on the way back to the Civic chlorine pit. Being no great shrikes when it comes to unassisted motion, I staggered across the finish line with the rest of anaerobic humanity.

It was at this point that the stupidities of the Fun Run Slog Jog appeared. The done thing after the race was finished was not to drift off as quickly as possible, thus wisely avoiding the 2CC audio mouthwash which blared over speakers nearby. Oh no, what was required of the foot-weary and half-deafened entrants was that they line up to have their finishing times recorded. The only trouble was that the Slogged Joggers just stood and waited, and stood and waited once more. It was five to ten minutes before most finishers could have their times recorded. Not only were the organizers undercutting any amount of community spirit that may have built up by introducing competition and petty divisiveness through recording finishing times, but the recorded times were wholly inaccurate!

Worse was to come. The entrants were lined up again, not really knowing the reason. The reason was to receive a free can of some Coca-Cola product. God knows what Leed lemonade does to your body after a five-mile run, but I was belching for an hour afterwards. Whatever benefit individual health got from the run disappeared under this feeble attempt at carbonic poisoning.

Now given the recording of false times and the inducing of chronic flatulence, you would think the agony would end. Think again. Social pressure dictated that the entrants line up once more. By this time, some runners were suffering from heat exhaustion. But they mostly stood up enough to shuffle forward and receive (would you believe) a Certificate of Merit. I thought ah ha, it's been a trick. They have misled, poisoned and sunstruck us as a test of endurance. 2CC and Coca-Cola are giving certificates to those paragons of gullibility who have not withered before their incompetence and lack of organisation.

Alas, this was not the case. The certificate was for finishing the race. The intervening torture was some sort of Pilgrim's Progress, reminding us that the path to wisdom is strewn with thorns and soft drink cans. Unlike Pilgrim's Progress, however, you didn't have to be a disbeliever to see that this path outside the Civic swimming pool was totally unnecessary, and in fact went against all values that should be embodied in a Fun Run.

Thank you, 2CC. But the next time I'll be "taking it to the streets", it will be with a placard. Or a crowbar.

wot's happening

Firstly let me repeat that in order to enjoy the benefits of being a Union member you of course, have to be able to prove that you are a member. I'm sure you would not expect us to take everybody's word for it, so remember to always carry your Student I.D. card (a current one too!!) or your fees receipt. It will mean the difference between getting into functions for free or \$1.00 and having to pay the non-members charge of at least \$2.00 for most functions. Also let me explain again that whenever there is a local band or artist performing members are not charged an entry fee. It is only when the artists come from interstate that members are charged an entry fee and that is normally \$1.00. But don't forget that any profit that might be made by me on these gigs is only used to pay for the lunchtime concerts and the entertainment in Charlie's Bar, both of which are always free.

Well the bang that was planned to start off the year with will have just about finished exploding by the time this edition hits the streets. However that does not mean that there will not be any further attractions nor worthwhile entertainment — far from it. All it means is that it will not happen at the fast and furious pace of the past three weeks — my nervous system and your pockets could not afford it. There

will still be, on average one interstate act per week for at least the next month — The Angels, Cap'tain Matchbox, Scandal and Suta.

I would also like to take this opportunity to clear up a point of confusion and hence rumours. It concerns the Mike McClellan and Dan Johnson Concert. People were complainin' that \$2.50 was too much to pay especially since there was a free concert at Sunday in the Park. Firstly the Sunday in the Park concert was paid for by the D.C.T. Secondly the Union was not funding the concert held here and consequently would not make any profit whatsoever out of ticket sales. It was funded by 2XX. Thirdly \$2.50 was an exceptionally cheap price to pay. Believe me, if anybody else was promoting such a concert the tickets would have cost at least double that. And lastly, the reason why there was no student discount was because it was organised by 2XX and therefore a community project and at such a low price it was already considered a discount price. Enough of that anyway, I explained most of it in the previous issue of Woroni, but if those people did not read that I don't suppose they will read this explanation either.

Charlie's Bar will not be open on Easter Monday, John Kaldor will be playing on Wednesday and Tallyrande on Thursday, but to send you

Tues. 28/3 THE ANGELS
Wed. 29/3 JOHN KALDOR
Thurs. 30/3 JOHN EW BANK
TALLYRANDE
Fri. 31/3 SOFT EARTH
Tues. 4/4 WATERFALL.

away in the right mood for Easter, there will be a lunchtime concert on Thursday at 1 o'clock by ALPHA OMEGA which will probably have the academics forming a lynch-mob — the only way to play this music and the only way to hear it is LOUD but since the Students' Association is footin' half the bill, I'll direct all well-wishers to them.

I will finish off with a word or two about what's coming after Easter.

Firstly, on Easter Tuesday we have the top-line Sydney but now working out of Melbourne, group the ANGELS. For those of you who can remember, they were one of the stars of O-Week last year — a really great rock and roll band so wear your dancing shoes. And at the moment, I am just finalising arrangements for the return of Captain Matchbox. They have just made another album and the band will be doing an east coast promotional tour. Their act will be different from previous visits. The A.P.G. will not be accompanying them and the band will be playing more of a Dance style than a concert performance, but more of that later. About the same time, the second week of April, we will also get to see the top South Australian group SCANDAL. So do some work over easter and save up your pennies.

Bob Downing
Student Services Officer.



LAW STUDIES

Education or Vocational Training?

The legal profession is trying to squeeze its numbers. It is trying to keep the numbers of lawyers in the community and those who have been given a legal education down. By these means, the provision of legal advice will remain a privilege, and those who can afford to get it will have to continue paying highly.

This seemed to be the objective of a recent conference convened in Sydney on 22 February by the N.S.W. Law Society. The Society convened the conference to consider problems on employment in the legal profession. It established a Planning Committee of 15 to establish an agenda and set a date later in the year for a full and more considered conference on the matter. At the recent conference there were about 60 persons present. They had been invited from the profession, from government, from legal personnel firms, and from universities — from among both academic and student bodies. From the A.N.U., Roger Hamilton attended from the Law Faculty. Jonathan Brown and Nanette Rogers attended from the students in the Faculty.

If there was one assumption upon which all the 'problems' discussed at the conference were based, it was that there is an 'over-supply' of lawyers in the community. A discussion paper distributed at the conference entitled *Lawyers: Chronic Over-supply Or Poor Marketing?* (Law Society Journal, December, 1977, p.373) stated the assumption clearly:

That there is, and will for the foreseeable future continue to be an oversupply of qualified lawyers seems clear.

But is this true? How can it be said that there is an oversupply of lawyers in the community when the community's needs for legal services are not being adequately met? Until these needs are being met, there can be no oversupply of lawyers.

Lawyers will be quick to tell you they cherish the principle that every person is equal before the law. That principle means nothing, however, unless every person has equal access to the law. That access does not only mean ready and equal access to the courts, but also to legal advice. Access to law at present is only the preserve of the rich. The very poor may have access to Legal Aid, but the provision of legal aid is far from adequate at present. Legal Aid services are in dire need of expansion, and one of the means of doing this, in addition to increased government expenditure, is the expansion of salaried legal services. Those who work in legal aid will not tell you there are too many solicitors. They will cry out that there is not enough. The funds are needed to employ more: one of the clear solutions to absorbing unemployed lawyers.

But at the conference there were no representatives of the salaried legal services. Nor were there present any unemployed lawyers whose problems the conference was purporting to be concerned about. The Law Society exists, I suppose, only to protect the interests of its members.

Equal access to the law was one principle not notably supported by the conference. Another was the principle, that education is a right and not a privilege. It was not recognised that some law students do not intend to become lawyers, but merely undertake the study of law as part of their education. And why should law graduates be all deemed 'lawyers' any more than graduates in history and the classics be deemed 'historians', or 'classicists' respectively? Some people study law to find out a little about their rights and responsibilities, and about the legal relations between individuals, corporations

and governments. Law Schools are not solely training grounds for the private legal profession. Judging by the attitude of most to the law schools as expressed at the conference, the view of the legal profession seems to be limited to seeing law study as a sort of factory process.

Some encouraging information came out of the conference. One was the figures of registered unemployed legal practitioners in Sydney for January. These figures were given by an officer of the Professional Employment Office of the C.E.S. who was himself a law graduate and who gave the conference a valuable account of a six month period in which he had himself suffered professional unemployment upon graduating. Of a total of 5000 registered unemployed professionals, only 60 were registered as legal practitioners; about 30 of these were fresh law graduates. Compared with the figure of over 1000 unemployed teachers in Sydney, and a national unemployment figure of 440,000 in January, there cannot seriously be said to be a chronic oversupply of lawyers. And if law graduates are prepared to go into practice in the country, or into companies as legal officers or into firms of accountants and tax specialists, there is apparently no problem of employment.

The Deans of the various Law Schools present at the conference also made it plain that any attempt to have the quotas of the law schools reduced simply would not be effective. The Law Society itself has no power to do this in any case. And the realities of university politics would not allow it. It will not be the universities which will be seeking to deny persons entry, persons seeking a legal education, any more than they are doing now.

The question whether law students are receiving the right education was hardly raised. The way university courses are presently structured, in conformity with the demands made by the profession, is to emphasise property and commercial law areas at the expense of the enlarging areas in public and administrative law and law which is available to those in the community whose first interests are not commercial. If this is the sort of training law students are being given, to train them for the private profession at the profession's request, and then the profession turns around to criticize the law students graduating, who is to blame?

One of the biggest problems to combat with law students is their undying sense of elitism and the unreasonable expectations for employment and remuneration which naturally flow from this misguided sense of self-importance. The 'prestigious' firm of solicitors in Sydney, Allens, recently called for applicants for 5 positions of articled clerks; 200 applied. The applicants not only sought employment, but the 'status' which they saw attached to such a firm. Yet the realities of working in these old and big firms are hardly regarded. The starting wage is \$168 a week and the increments over the first few years are far below those received in, say, the Commonwealth Public Service. The highly publicised \$1000-a-day barristers' fees are only earned by a clever few, too few, at the Bar and are never a reality for 95% of the profession. But the highly skilled in any trade or profession, whether arc welder or cabinet maker or chef, will earn good bread. Law students should learn to adjust their expectations according to the 95% who won't eat this bread.

But it is not only the money or expectations of money which lures the law student along a false path of disappointment. The profession seems to cultivate a rich image for itself. The result is that law graduates are reluctant to accept employment in the country, in companies and in the public service, and in any job which is not 'straight' solicitor's work in a firm which may hold out possibilities for partnership and ties with big business. There may be too many lawyers looking for this kind of work, but they are often the victims of their own false expectations

and of the profession's nurturing of its own elitism, encouraging the view that the provision of their services is a great privilege which has to be paid for highly.

The powerful within the private legal profession should not be allowed to squeeze the profession generally, nor those seeking to come to university. There can never be too many receiving a legal education

Jonathan Brown.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

ELECTION OF MEMBER OF COUNCIL

BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of a member of Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are the students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor.
3. There is one seat to be filled, consequent upon a vacancy created by the ineligibility of Mr J. Ball to continue as a member of the Council following his withdrawal from his course of study on 14 March 1978. Under the relevant provisions of the University Act the member elected will hold office until 29 September 1978, being the residue of Mr Ball's term of office.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act, each person nominated must be a student of the Australian National University and have attained the age of 18 years.
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from my office.
6. Nominations must reach my office by 4.00 pm on Friday 7 April 1978. They should either be delivered to my office in the University, or posted to 'The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600'. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed 'Election by Undergraduate Students'.
7. If there is more than one nomination a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at Miss P.M. White's office, lower ground floor, Chancery Annex.

J.D. BROCKLEHURST
Acting Registrar and Returning Officer.

FIGHT BACK — HELP PROVIDE A CONSTRUCTIVE

ALTERNATIVE TO FRASERISM

JOIN A.N.U. A.L.P. STUDENTS CLUB

THURSDAY 30TH MARCH at 8.00.

MEETINGS ROOM.

Fight politics in the classroom . . .

HOW TO SPOT A RED TEACHER



COMMIES (they call themselves "Marxists" or even "Socialists") have infiltrated our schools. They are trying to indoctrinate you with Commie ideas. They sneer at our British race and nation, and everything that has made Britain great. Don't let them get away with it! Be proud to be British, and fight back against Commie brainwashing.

Commie teachers use many tricks to bend your mind. Here are some of them, and the way to answer back.

• 'SOCIAL STUDIES'

If you get lessons in 'social studies' or 'social science', then you are probably being fed on a diet of Marxism. 'Sociology' teaches that poverty, ignorance and crime are only society's fault, not the fault of the individual. It claims, for example, that Immigrants commit crimes like mugging because they are poor or 'deprived'.

Tell the Red teacher that poor Whites during the Great Slump of the 1930's didn't commit muggings on defenceless old women.

• THE RACIAL EQUALITY LIE

Commie teachers will tell you that all races are 'equal'. They will tell you that intelligence is not inborn, but is produced by a 'good environment'. They will tell you that if all races were brought up in the same environment, they would all be equal.

Tell the Red teacher that top scientists like Jensen and Eysenck say this is rubbish. Scientists say that races are born different in all sorts of ways, especially in intelligence. This is because we inherit our abilities genetically.

• MULTI-RACIALIST PROPAGANDA

Commies want to wreck Britain. That is why they promote 'multi-racialism'. They will tell you that we have always had Immigrants, and that the British people are already a 'mixture' of different races.

Tell the Red teacher that this is untrue, and that the Saxons, Celts, Danes, Normans etc. who formed the British people were all groups of the same race - the White North European. Negroes and Asians are different races.

• THE 'RACE HATRED' SMEAR

Commie teachers will try to tell you that to oppose multi-racialism is to promote 'race hatred'. This is a lie, and you should not promote hatred of other races yourself.

You should simply point out the differences in talents between White and Coloured races and state that because of these differences segregation is as much in their interests as ours.

• LIES ABOUT BRITISH HISTORY

The British are a great people with a great past. We built the greatest empire in history - the British Empire. Communists will tell you that the British Empire 'exploited' coloured people and was created by 'capitalists'. They will tell you that we deprived coloured people of their freedom. Communists will tell these lies because they don't want young people to be proud of their country.

Tell the Red teacher that the Coloureds had done nothing with these countries for hundreds of years until the British arrived and brought civilisation with them to the benefit of Black and White alike.

• LIES ABOUT COMMUNISM

Commie teachers use history classes to preach that Communism is a good thing. They will tell you that it helped the workers who suffered in terrible conditions in the last century, especially in Russia. They will tell you that 'capitalism' is bad, and that Communism was organised by workers to oppose it. Of course, workers' conditions were bad in the old days, but it was never Communism that helped them.

Tell the Red teacher that Communism has done nothing but enslave workers under the cruellest of dictatorships. Tell them that the organisers of the Russian Revolution were not "workers" at all, and that the Revolution was financed by rich bankers. Tell them that Communism is just a conspiracy which pretends to fight for workers in order to use them.

• ATTACKS ON PATRIOTISM

Lenin said that for Communism to triumph it was necessary to kill the patriotism of the young. That is why Communists tell you that we should abolish nations, that patriotism causes wars, or is "out of date". They will tell you that we should have a "World Government".

Ask the Red teachers why they support Black Nationalism but oppose White Nationalism. Tell them that there have been more civil and religious wars than wars caused by nationalism. Tell them World Government would be a tyranny like George Orwell's 1984. Above all, tell them you are proud to be British.

Young National Front says:-

Keep Communism out of the classroom!

YOUNG NATIONAL FRONT is the youth organisation of Britain's fastest growing political party, the National Front. Patriotic young Britons are joining us by the thousand because they oppose Communism and want to help make Britain great again. Come and join us. Fill in the form below.

Send to: National Front, 91 Connaught Road, Teddington, Middlesex. Tick appropriate box (Minimum membership age 14)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	I wish to become a Full Member of the National Front and enclose £1.50 (student rate)
<input type="checkbox"/>	I wish to become an Associate Member of the National Front and enclose 75p (student rate)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Please register me as a member of YOUNG NATIONAL FRONT, so that I can take part in its activities.

Printed & published by National Front, 91 Connaught Road, Teddington, Middlesex

JENSEN AND EYSENCK - HARMLESS ACADEMICS?

The fascist National Front in England has enlisted the "scientific" aid of academics Jensen and Eysenck in spreading their racist filth. When these "scientists" visited Australia last year to lecture on educational policy, we were told they should simply be ignored - that they were just academics discussing "theories" and opposition to them would just give their ideas extra publicity. Fortunately many blacks, women and working class people were not fooled by this argument and hounded Jensen and Eysenck wherever they tried to spread their poison. The universities defended these people by fining and suspending from Australian universities the students involved. The correctness of opposing Jensen and Eysenck is seen clearly as the real uses of their "science" are exposed.

The visit of Eysenck and Jensen was just a small part of the general attack on higher education in Australia, headed by

Peter Samuels in the *Bulletin*, articles in *The Australian* and the *Melbourne Herald*, and backed up by governmental enquiries into Education and Training, and Teacher Training. The Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University, Williams, who heads the National Inquiry into Education and Training was responsible for suspending and fining students who demonstrated at Sydney against Eysenck and Jensen.

These attempts to restore universities to elitist institutions, by removing what working class access there is at the moment, must be opposed. The "science" of Jensen and Eysenck must be exposed as part of the ideological preparations for intensified repression of blacks, women and all working people.

Students for Australian Independence.

And JOH does the same in QLD

JOH: There is someone in the Education Department who does not seem to know what the Government wants to be taught!

SCHOOL STUDY AID SCRAPPED

Cabinet acts

STATE CABINET has banned the secondary school PROGRAMME SEMP - Social Education Materials Project.

The Education Minister (Mr. Bird) said yesterday that parts of

all themes covered by SEMP were out of date or "irrelevant to Queensland."

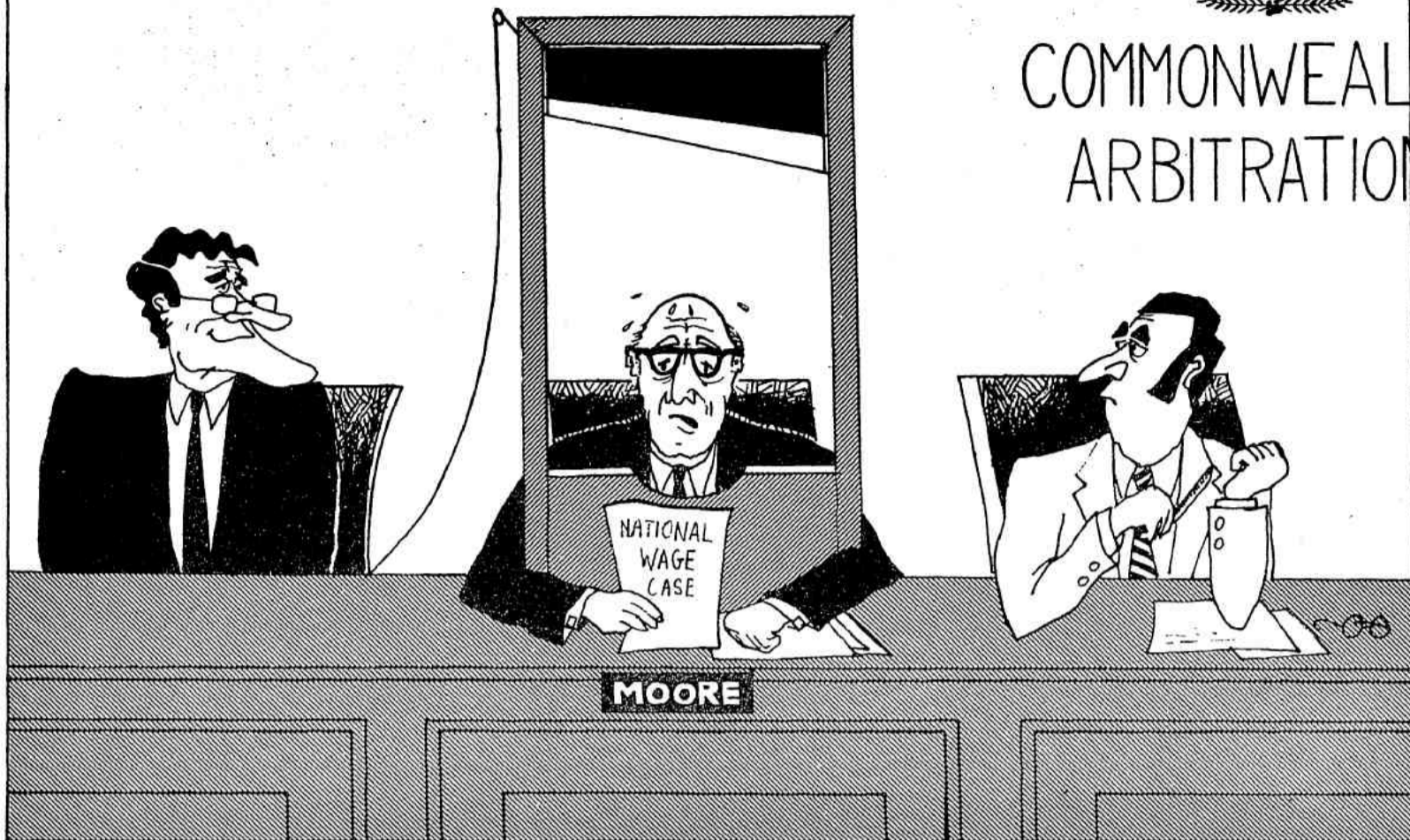
The Premier (Mr. Bjelke-Petersen) said last night that someone in the Education Department did not seem to know what the Government wanted children to be taught.

"Educators will get the message that we will only allow wholesome, decent practical material in schools," he said.

HARRY VIRS
1978



COMMONWEALTH ARBITRATION



● " IN REACHING THE DECISION TO AWARD PLATEAU INDEXATION, THE COMMISSION HAD NOT ONLY TO CONSIDER THE ●
● EFFECTS ON ECONOMIC POLICY, BUT ALSO OTHER CERTAIN EXTERNAL FACTORS " ●

The Student Left Must Stand Up

We are now in the wake of the 1977 Federal elections and are witnessing increases in Fraser's attacks, for instance, the instigation of door-to-door harassment of dole recipients by Social Security investigators. We have also seen the Labor leadership change from Gough Whitlam to William Hayden who, by assuming the leadership, completes the move to the right that was initiated around the time of the Labor conference at Terriegal. This move within the ALP has left the Socialist Left isolated and weak and should give them cause for a reappraisal of their position. This could well apply to the left generally as it practically unanimously gave the ALP a 50/50 chance of winning office last December.

The prevalence of right-wing capitalist ideologies within the ALP should be reason to focus attention onto the anti-capitalist left that, in part, exists demoralized in the ALP and in greater part exists outside the ALP. At A.N.U. we should recognize the potential that exists to build a coherent left-wing movement out of all anti-capitalist elements. This needs to be an extra ALP movement as the ALP refuses fastidiously to accept members of other left-wing groups into its ranks. This is an example of political chauvinism which serves the capitalists and which disgusts most members of the student left.

It's not just the new leadership and the sectarianism of the ALP that concerns students as specific policy changes have also sparked off concern, particularly recent announcements that the ALP now believes in 'natural unemployment' and believes in the aim of 'removing the worst excesses of capitalism'.

The Left believes this aim is unattainable because capitalism operates on a profit and growth basis which always takes precedence over human needs. For instance it has often occurred that to secure profits, workers who strike are starved into submission or shot by troops. Also many workplaces are treacherously dangerous to work in but management does not see the need to subtract funds from profits to make their workplaces safe. Similarly

capitalists who run production lines judge the speed at which the production lines operate not on considerations of human welfare but on cost per unit produced and eventual profit considerations. These are some of the "worst excesses of capitalism" which are never named when the ALP professes its platform at election time. The election of any new Labor government would not solve unemployment or inflation.

Sadly, the existence of any socialist left within the ALP, other than a token left, has been made more tenuous by the recent influx of conservative pro-capitalist new members. This influx, it would seem, is a result of Fraser's ascendancy to power, making the Liberal Party that much less attractive to young Liberals. A sizeable portion of them are joining the ALP. The realities of capitalism referred to earlier and this new right-wing influence in the ALP should be factors sufficiently prominent for left students to clarify what their political response should be. Clearly a strong anti-capitalist push is necessary and in any such move there is evidence that allegiance to the ALP would act as an impediment to the Left. Actually to look back at the activities of ALP member Danby in Melbourne, ALP member Stanley at ANU and the actions of the National Council of ALP students when they were included into the left proper in 1977, one would have to come to the conclusion that only some ALP students would be willing and capable of working with any left initiative.

Students are the lowest but most democratic members of the intelligensia. Their aspirations and expectations are centered on upward mobility. They move easily into the public service and other bodies, where typically, they begin their careers proper at the average wage level of the whole population. Only whilst they are at University are they able to freely criticize capitalism with only a minimum of bias left over from their parents and schools. Economically many full-time students have practically no class and

can make a progressive contribution to social change and in doing so students are not the rabble, rabble, or long haired poofers or gits that bodies such as the R.S.L. and the N.C.C. would have people believe.

The student left generally across the world, (except for some grouplets who have adopted suicidal tactics), can effectively initiate popular opposition to oppressive governments and intervene successfully into specific acts a government may take or against unpopular priorities a government may adopt which worsen the conditions of those whom students feel an affinity for. Usually, and sensibly, students don't oppose governments as such, but have at times been the only real opposition to important social, moral questions such as racism, Vietnam, sexism and Uranium mining. Many progressive movements have been nurtured within student movements. It is interesting to note that the Liberal Attorney General who administered the National Service Act during the war, Mr Hughes, Q.C. and who was a vociferous opponent of "communism" now admits that they were wrong and perhaps he shouldn't have been so hard on "communism". But of course participation in Vietnam was necessary to establish our business kudos with the Americans. Only three things came out of Vietnam: the deaths and injuries, the longterm benefits for Australian capitalists, and the lessons.

Contrary to the ideology of the time, the student protesters were not extremists provoking cops and disrupting traffic and normal lives but were moral agents, and harbingers of truth, intent only on civil disobedience, consistently voting for peaceful tactics at mass rallies. Violence was introduced by aggressive police tactics such as arresting the people with megaphones, placing unroadworthiness stickers on loud-speaker trucks, and cutting cables of P.A. systems. The wanted confrontation always seemed to occur in the interests of law and order. The individual policeman is politically dumb and, accepting their argument that

they are impartial, the police seem to be controlled more by the various bourgeois platitudes and hypocrisy than considerations of civil rights and the principles of western democracy.

Noam Chomsky once said that the student movement in large part 'has been the cutting edge' of a growing movement for social change. This perspective is applicable in Australia where students feel strongly enough about a social issue such as Uranium mining and the state of the nation. Many erstwhile, optimistic graduates are now on the dole and the economic climate looks like worsening. Today unemployment is at intolerably high levels, the deficit is ballooning, credit is tight, the dollar is weak and there is occurring a severe run-down of industry. In the past two years the production of cars and station-waggons has fallen 17%, the production of refrigerators has fallen 30%, the production of washing machines has fallen 40% and the production of T.V. sets has fallen 50%. The ANZ Bank index of economic activity has declined for all but one of the last 30 months. The manufacturing and construction industries, which provide the fundamental basis for growth in the economy, are now going into decline. (See House of Representatives, Hansard pp. 619, 620)

All the foregoing must weigh heavily on students. For these reasons an A.N.U. Labor Club has been formed for those interested.

Capitalism must be fought outside of parliament and this can be achieved only if there occurs a converging of the seemingly disparate radical groups.

The next meeting of the Labor Club will be held Wednesday night at 8.00pm in the Union Board Room.

Chris Warren.



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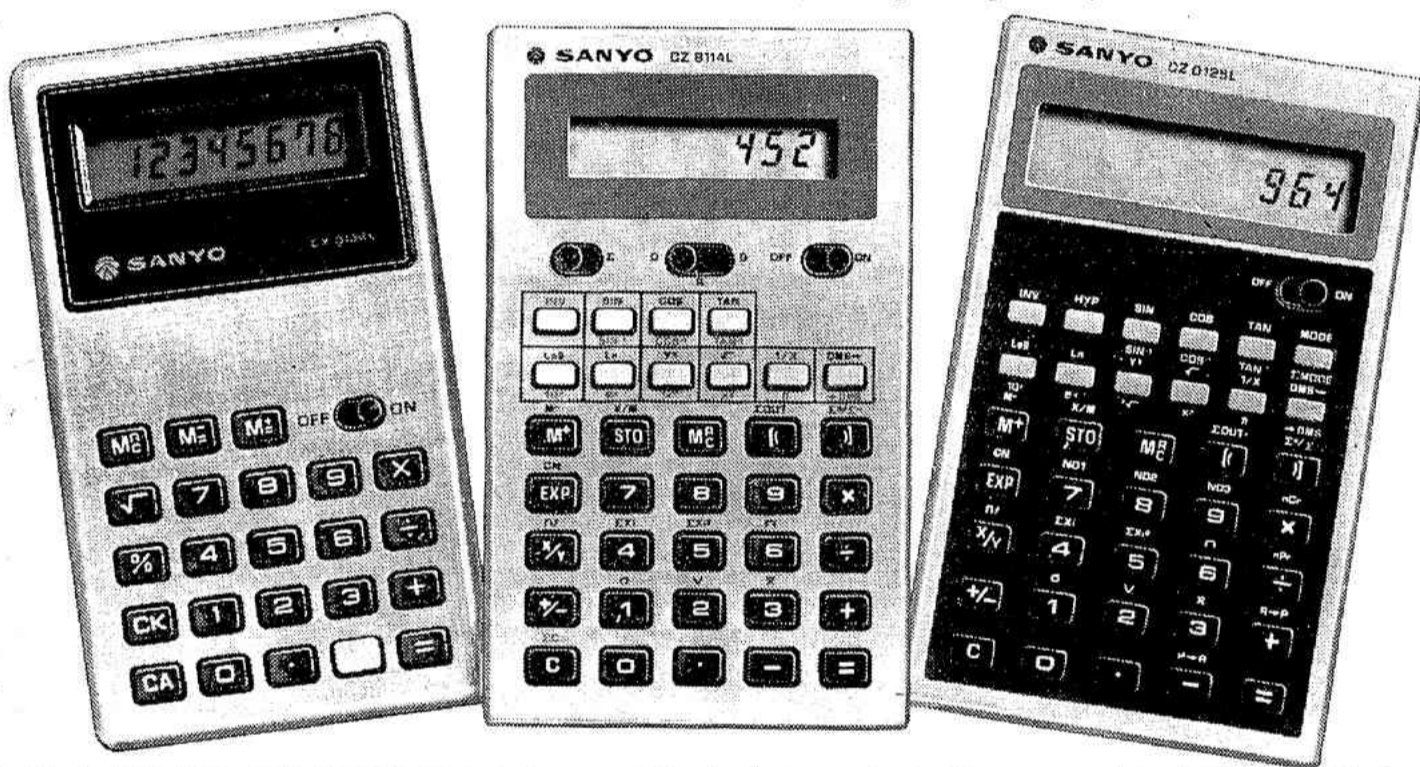
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SECRET POLICE AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

I represent the point of view of the Committee for the Abolition of Political Police. Our organisation arose from the realisation early in 1973, that the newly installed Labor Govt. was not going to interfere in any serious way with the functions of ASIO or any of the other secret agencies. We are a collective of seasoned political activists — drawn from the ranks of academics, unionists, ex-draft resisters — who have the profound conviction that secret political police are at the extreme end of the spectrum of the hidden apparatus of repression in our society.

We started out working mainly on the known interference of ASIO in the private lives of people, largely as a civil liberties exercise, but soon realised that manipulation by these agencies went a lot deeper, and so we were soon delving into the origins, aims, modus operandi and overseas connections, not only of ASIO, but of the other secret agencies.

We don't kid ourselves that we are going to get rid of secret agencies, because they're an essential part of any bureaucratic system, but we are trying to make people aware precisely how bureaucracy and secrecy go hand-in-hand. This should help to generate more understanding among people so that they recognise the limitations of the parliamentary system. That if politicians want to make any sort of major change, there are rules laid down either by the establishment or by overseas secret treaties. CAPP is unashamedly radical. As radicals, we are convinced that the capitalist system is not a conspiracy, otherwise it would work better. But within the capitalist apparatus, conspiracies operate. All of big business can be seen as a conspiracy operating completely outside any form of democratic control. Government bureaucracy provides another example of a conspiratorial set-up. But within these major secretive processes, there are much more menacing bodies, led and controlled by an extremely small number of people who are able to implement decisions through channels quite unknown, and indeed, unknowable, to even the serious student of power politics. So, before going any further, I would like to analyse briefly what secret agencies are all about.

First and foremost, secret agencies are there to maintain political order. Maintenance of political order may be taken to mean a variety of things to a variety of people. Popular legend — carefully fostered by the media — depicts our society as a generally homogeneous body, moving cohesively in a direction defined as progress. In this legend, we have a democratic system in which the people have control of their destiny by means of the right to vote. The popularly elected government then carries out the will of the electorate in a more or less organised way.

Opposed to this best of all possible systems, the same legends depict dissidents as sinister forces who wish to destroy the people along with the system.

It is neither accidental nor surprising that political stability should be seen at that level. In advanced capitalist countries there is no ideology except that of the fast buck, and no ethic beyond that which says the only crime is being found out.

Political order, or the status quo, is upheld in advanced capitalist countries at various levels.

The first, and still the most important, is the level of consent and consensus. In Australia, in particular, all the mass media are owned by a few networks and are completely monolithic in outlook. This, in itself, is a powerful means of generating a situation where the raising of serious questions is either taboo or totally one-eyed. Such questions include the validity of the profit-system, the power wielded by multi-national corporations, the influence of the media themselves, problems of high-level capital intensive technology, details and aims of the repressive apparatus of the state, particularly secret police agencies.

However, the main emphasis is an assumption that a parliamentary system is identical with democracy and that democracy means having a parliamentary system. In order to perpetuate this myth, all politics in the mass media are reduced to a level of party politics.

By and large, Australian governments and the Australian establishment have so far been able to preserve political order mainly on this level of consent and consensus. Any breach of this self-imposed rule, such as in November 1975, creates a profound disturbance in the minds of a people who are conditioned to believe in a consensus society.

Those of us who have delved a little deeper into the real nature of our society are aware that behind the pluralist facade there lurks a complete apparatus for repression, and discussion of the purpose and functioning of this apparatus is the main topic of this talk.

I have defined secret agencies as organisations whose purpose is secret. Australia's secret intelligence network fits this description as well as that from other capitalist countries. Most of them were set up at the height of the cold war period in the late 40's and 50's because the people who were running the country the power elite, became scared that the likely political results of a possible post-war depression would be red revolution. This fear laid the basis for the major secret intelligence apparatus in the capitalist world. The main thrust of the agencies, at that time and since, was against radicals and against working class organisations which, in the view of the establishment, represented the major threat to the system. At the same time, they created the conditions for right-wing alternative governments in each country just in case the elected government failed to toe the correct line. How this works could be seen in Chile in the bloody coup of September 1973 and in Australia in November 1975.

The chain of these secret policy agencies includes those of the US, the UK, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and the subservient neo-colonial countries of Latin America, South East Asia, the Philippines and Indonesia.

These political police pursue a common purpose; the variations are in their methods. If you offend against the unwritten laws in Australia you may lose your job or be denied a passport of naturalisation. If you offend in New Zealand, you may be subjected a judicial frame-up. If you offend in South Africa or Indonesia, you may just finish up.

It is surely naive to think that secret organisations created at that time could ever have been conceived purely as information gathering bodies. To be sure, they all carry the magic title of intelligence agencies, but to regard this as an implied limitation would be on a par with saying that a defence department could never plan a war.

But therein lies catch 22. The people who would support us in the view that political, economic and ethical directives should come from open debate, would never want to see these objectives enforced by bureaucratic snoopers. Those who support the snoopers, will never allow the objectives to be discussed openly.

COMMITTEE FOR ABOLITION OF POLITICAL POLICE

Chairman:

ASIO - ASIS

-JIO.....

Joan Coxsedg,
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But let us assume that all these impossible conditions can be met. Let us assume that we have secret organisations with well-defined charters. Let us assume that clear limitations have been laid down for the methods they are permitted to us.

The position would still be the same. The secrecy surrounding these outfits by definition would mean that supervision could only be carried out by those screened by the very agency they are supposed to supervise. The methods used by screening the supervisors would be the exact type of thing the supervisor may well object to. Result: the only people admitted as supervisors would be those who find the agency's method acceptable.

Of course, we might stipulate that the only people admitted as employees are angels with no ambitions as empire builders, with complete neutrality, whatever that might mean, and totally dedicated to democratic ideals. The idea of such people running a secret agency would certainly be a good basis for a comedy film.

We have argued that the hallmark of a secret organisation is that its purpose cannot be defined. It cannot be defined because the notion of secret organisations is one of apolitical security. If a secret organisation is to have a defined purpose, it would mean that it would have to be instructed openly as to whom they were to consider the country's internal and external enemies. Such a decision would have to be made in parliament. It would be a highly political decision. To decide whether the danger lies in multinational corporations or trade unions or whether we have to fear China rather than Japan or the United States, are the sorts of decisions which we consider should be made by an informed public in open debate. We don't kid ourselves that many people would agree with us.

Internal interference is only one small aspect of

what Australian secret agencies are about. More importantly, they are concerned with conserving and extending the US sphere of influence in the Pacific region. Interference in East Timor is a good case in point.

CAPP's attitude of pushing for total abolition of secret agencies is unfortunately not shared by the ALP hierarchy, although we get a great deal of support from the rank and file. The official attitude is probably best illustrated by the fact that when he was Attorney-General, Lionel Murphy harboured prominent ASIO operator, Don Marshall, now 1st Assistant Director-General, in his office where he was not only able to collect information, but to directly influence the A-G in his attitude to ASIO and other questions.

As well, the appointment of Mr Justice Hope as Royal Commissioner into Security and Intelligence in 1974 was another ALP face-saver that rebounded. Hope, although an ex-president of the NSW Council for Civil Liberties, brought down a report full of cold-war rhetoric based almost exclusively on secret hearings. He recommended vastly increased legal powers for ASIO, going in the opposite direction to most countries which are at least trying to curb the activities of the intelligence establishments.

One function of secret agencies is to be seen to exist for two reasons. Firstly, their existence in itself acts as a curb to political dissent. The ostentatious surveillance of tame demonstrations is part of this scene. Secondly, after the media manage to create an atmosphere where people are conned into believing that they are threatened by terrorists, secret agencies are depicted as the main line of defence. In the light of what I have just said, let's look at the recent explosion at the Hilton.

There is, at the moment, not a single shred of evidence to show that the Hilton explosion was a "terrorist bomb".

The head of the police investigation team said that in his opinion the explosives were not intended to go off.

The anonymous tip-off to the police also suggests that the explosives were meant to be found, rather than detonated.

The fact that the caller failed to identify with any group clearly rules out political terrorism, which is invariably aimed at advertising and achieving a cause.

It is much more likely that the explosives were planted by provocateurs wishing to create a basis for what we have witnessed; a massively orchestrated deliberate over-reaction by the government and media. All to "prove" that despite the South Australian Special Branch-ASIO disclosures and many other disturbing details of political police work, secret forces must be maintained and even expanded.

Not surprisingly, none of the media have taken up these very obvious points. Hyaden's speech in parliament was a naive acceptance of the official line. Fraser is merrily allowed to go on with planning more violence to the rights of individuals. Justice Hope, ex-civil libertarian is being invited back to justify this violence in totally incomprehensible words, and Sir Robert Mark, ex-cold war rior from Britain, will provide lessons in how to aim the armalite rifles at the mythical terrorists created by the Hilton explosion.

Ours is a violent society. This violence exists on our roads in the form of physical violence, and in unemployment as structural violence. This violence is part of our political order and is on the increase. As our civilisation becomes more and more fragile through the use of capital intensive technology and through centralised organisations, the resultant uncertainties in the population will create more opportunities for political violence by the forces of authority. The introduction of a uranium economy will be one of these factors, and the almost unprecedented brutality displayed against anti-uranium demonstrators gives us an inkling of things to come in Australia.

The ultimate purpose of secret police, as of all other military and paramilitary organisations, is to prepare us for the day when the old methods of media persuasion and of the parliamentary system fail to maintain the status quo. On that day, which may hopefully never come, but which may be as close as November 11th 1975, the dossiers, the photos and the lists of names and addresses will play as big a part as they did in Chile, where obviously, the secret agency DINA, operated for years against the people of Allende's Chile. In a similar way, Australian secret agencies are ready and waiting for a comparable situation here in Australia.

Therefore, my ultimate conclusion must be that the intention of the secret forces ostensibly working for the preservation of political order is actually the perpetuation of our present situation which is one of violence and disorder.

DOG AND MOUSE

BY IAN SHARPE



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**friday march 31
MARCH: UNION COURT 4:30
to CITY HILL : 5 . pm**